



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1952

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

County Borough and Port of Southampton

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
SOUTHAMPTON
June, 1953.

To THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present my twenty-second Report on the Health Services of Southampton for the year ended 31st December, 1952. An advance copy of a survey of the services operated by the local health authority under the National Health Service Acts over a period of five years was prepared and forwarded to the Ministry in February, as requested in Ministry of Health Circular 29/52. This survey provides the basis for sections of the report dealing with the National Health Service Acts. Contrary to the usual practice of summarising the main events of interest that have occurred during the year under review in the introduction to the report, I have this year, to avoid repetition, included these in the survey. I would, however, like to express my appreciation to the Committees with which I am concerned for their continued support and to record my thanks to the staff of all sections of the department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. Z. Munnice. Zickman?

Medical Officer of Health.



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CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	.....	.....	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant School Medical Officer	.....	.....	C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health			CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D. E. GRETA HUMBLE, M.B., CH.B. (commenced 28.4.52) H. D. ROSSITOR, M.B., B.CH. D.P.H. R. L. VANCE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. (left 29.3.52) S. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
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Chief Port Health Inspector	C. P. C. PARKER, CERT.R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods. Certificate Naval Architecture.
Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	.....	MISS E. C. MIDDLETON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., CERT.
Supervisor of Midwives	.....	.....	MISS E. K. STEEL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Retired 13.1.52) MRS. M. DUGALD-GORDON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 15.1.52)
Superintendent, Home Nursing Ser- vice	.....	.....	MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Principal Administrative Assistant	.....	.....	W. M. WATTS

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1952 with the figures for 1951 shown in brackets.

BIRTHS—

	Males		Females		Total	
Legitimate	1,392	(1,445)	1,388	(1,414)	2,780	(2,859)
Illegitimate	98	(105)	100	(89)	198	(194)
TOTAL	1,490	(1,550)	1,488	(1,503)	2,978	(3,053)

Birth Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.97	(17.22)
Number of Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	(63)

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,012	(2,130)
Death Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.46	(12.01)

Maternal Mortality Rate—

Per thousand live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	(.98)
Per thousand total births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	(.96)
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	(3)

Infantile Mortality—

Deaths of infants under one year of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	(76)
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.88	(24.89)
Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 births	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.82	(18.34)
Neonatal Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	(56)

Marriages—

Number of marriages	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,624	(1,649)
Marriage Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.5	(18.6)

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	(64)
Rate per 100,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.7	(36.1)

Number of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	(8)
Rate per 100,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.4	(4.5)

POPULATION—

Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of 1952	175,500	
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Population. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Southampton for the year 1952 was 175,500, a decrease of 1,800 over the previous year. This decrease is mainly accounted for by the transfer of Southampton residents to housing estates outside the County Borough area. When the Borough boundary is extended the Registrar General's estimate should give a more accurate picture.

Births. The birth rate of 16.97 is again a decrease on the previous year. This rate is the lowest since 1941.

Stillbirths numbered 102 as compared with 63 and 80 for the two preceding years. The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births was 6.65%, in 1951 the proportion was 6.34%.

Deaths. A total of 2,012 deaths occurred during the year, 118 fewer than in 1951.

Infant Mortality. The number of infants dying under the age of one year was 80 (legitimate) and 6 (illegitimate) total 86. This gives an infant mortality rate of 28.88, which shows an increase on last year's rate which was 24.89.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following beds are provided in hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board :—

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital	8 beds for suspicious and confirmed cases.
Southampton Chest Hospital	68 beds for infectious cases 122 beds for tuberculosis cases.
Royal South Hants Hospital	19 beds for tuberculosis cases.

The table on page 8 shows details of infectious notifications and the numbers of cases removed to hospital.

General. The incidence of measles was lower than during the year 1951. There were two deaths among the 1,036 cases.

Nine cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year as compared with two during the previous year.

Fifteen cases of Sonne dysentery were notified during the year. One case was an assistant in a laboratory, and it is presumed he was infected at his work. This is the only case in which the source of infection was ascertained. He did not infect anyone else at his home.

Of nine cases notified from a residential nursery, three were members of the staff. The causative organism was found in three specimens from toys and bedding, but not in thirty-six other specimens. This year the outbreak was localised to one section of the nursery.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES

Disease	Number of Cases Notified at Ages—Years								Total cases	Total Cases Admitted to Chest Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	Age unknown		
Scarlet Fever	3	39	120	5	2	—	—	—	169	69
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	55	66	1	—	—	122	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	11	11	5	—	27	7
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	9	5
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Dysentery	1	7	2	4	1	—	—	—	15	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia	4	20	12	4	11	21	9	2	83	11
Measles	27	417	577	10	5	—	—	—	1,036	23
Whooping Cough	73	352	224	1	4	—	—	—	654	42
Food Poisoning	—	—	4	2	4	7	1	6	24	4
Totals	118	837	941	85	110	40	15	8	2,154	168

Food Poisoning.

1. Food poisoning notifications (corrected) returned to Registrar General :—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
0	7	15	2	24

2. Outbreaks due to identified agents :—

Total outbreaks — 2

Total cases — 11

Outbreaks due to Staphylococci (including toxin) — 2.

3. Outbreaks of undiscovered cause :—

Total outbreaks — 1.

Total cases — 8.

4. Single cases :—

Agent identified	.....	4 (all Salmonella typhi-murium)
Unknown cause	.....	1
Total	.....	5

There was no large outbreak of food poisoning during 1952. The three outbreaks in which more than one person was affected were all confined to single households. Two were due to staphylococci and in the other the causal agent was not identified.

Four single cases were due to infection with *Salmonella typhimurium*. One elderly patient died after admission to hospital and the causal organism was found in several specimens taken from the gut at post-mortem. A relative was also excreting the organism but was not clinically affected. The foods causing these single cases were not identified.

In the first of the two outbreaks due to staphylococci two adults and two children were affected. From the faeces of the two children a heavy growth of coagulase positive *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated, but not from the parents. Sausages were thought to be the vehicle, as a third child who did not eat any was not affected, but no specimen was available for examination. The interval between consumption of the food and onset of symptoms was about four hours.

In the second outbreak seven out of eight persons in one house became ill a few hours after eating sandwiches made from beef and tinned pork opened the previous day. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from the faeces examined, and the same type was found in the meat and bread used to make the sandwiches.

Tuberculosis.

Two chest clinics are operating in Southampton. The main clinic is situated at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and the other at Sydney House, Bitterne. Five weekly sessions are held at King's Park Road and two at Sydney House.

(a) Cases remaining on the register at the end of 1952 were classified as follows :—

Respiratory tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,288
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	186

Primary cases notified during the past three years were :—

Respiratory tuberculosis		1950	1951	1952
Males	.....	85	97	111
Females	.....	60	60	71
Children	.....	39	35	31
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		184	192	213
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Non-respiratory tuberculosis	1950	1951	1952
Males	2	1	4
Females	1	2	2
Children	8	7	5
	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

During 1952 there were 37 transfers from other areas.

(b) The following table gives details of mortality in the past three years :—

	1950	1951	1952
Respiratory	64	64	68
Non-respiratory	15	8	6
Deaths from Tuberculous meningitis 1952 (included above)			
<i>Males</i> 1			
<i>Females</i> 0			
<i>Children</i> 2			
Death rate per 100,000 population	1950	1951	1952
Respiratory	35.4	36.1	38.1
Non-respiratory	8.3	4.5	3.1

Dr. W. D. Beck, the Chest Physician, has supplied the following information :—

Attendances at the Chest Clinic during the past year were as follows :—

<i>King's Park Road</i>	<i>Sydney House</i>	<i>Total</i>
10,869	2,379	13,248

Average No. per session	43	24
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In addition 6,083 patients attended the Chest Hospital for special collapse therapy, the average number seen per session being 29. Domiciliary visits were undertaken in respect of 177 patients.

Radiology — 5,257 X-rays were taken for out-patients.

Pathological specimens — 1,309 examinations were carried out at the Laboratory.

Health visiting — 2,238 visits were made by the Health Visitors.

The Chest Clinic Almoner has reported that there had been an increase in the work during 1952. A total of 636 cases were referred to her and 75 domiciliary visits were paid. Weekly visits were made to the tuberculosis wards in the Chest Hospital.

Cases were referred to various Statutory and Voluntary bodies for help as under :—

National Assistance Board	.....	.....	182
Ministry of National Insurance	.....	.....	25
Ministry of Pensions	.....	.....	31
Home Help Service	.....	.....	5
Housing Department	.....	.....	138
Care and After-Care Committee	.....	.....	29
Voluntary Associations	.....	.....	29

Such problems as Finance, Pensions, Boarding-out of children, Housing, Provision of Bedding, Clothing, Free Milk, Rehabilitation, Training, Change of Work, were dealt with as follows :—

Free Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
Provision of Clothes	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Provision of Bedding	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Boarding-out of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Correspondence Courses, Training, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Special needs	.....	.....	.....	.....	79

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention

Two cases were dealt with under Section 47 of this Act during the year. The first case was an elderly woman living in a caravan whose husband was away at work all day. Her own medical practitioner had stated that she required hospital care but she refused to enter hospital. On investigation it was found that the woman had sat in a chair day and night for several weeks, that she was physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions and was unable to devote to herself, or to receive from other persons, appropriate care and attention. A Court Order was obtained for her removal to Moorgreen Hospital for a period of 3 months, the patient dying soon after admission.

The second case was in connection with a woman aged 83 years who was found to be living in a deplorably filthy condition. Reporting on this case the Sanitary Inspector stated that each room was piled to a height of several feet with rubbish and that the rooms were indescribably filthy and in a bad state of repair. This person was found to be physically incapable of looking after herself and she was subsequently removed to Moorgreen Hospital under Court Order for a period of 3 months. Upon the expiry of the 3 months period an Order was made extending her detention for a further period of 3 months.

In addition to the cases mentioned above an investigation was undertaken in connection with an elderly woman who required hospital care but was unwilling to enter hospital for treatment. This person was certified as being physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to herself or to receive from other persons appropriate care and attention. Arrangements were made for this case to be dealt with under Section 47 of the Act but as the patient became more ill she finally agreed to admission to hospital before application was made to the Court.

Dispensary

Following the National Health Services Act, 1946, the issue of prescriptions has been reduced and during the year the following prescriptions were dispensed to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to patients :—

Maternal and Child Health	.....	.....	3,372
School Health Service	.....	.....	2,683
Orthopaedic	.....	.....	12
			<hr/>
TOTAL	.....		6,067
			<hr/>

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1952, totalled 1,436, representing a decrease of 3 compared with the previous year. This was entirely attributable to the influenza epidemic of January, 1951, and the fact that total deaths in Great Britain in 1952 dropped by over 56,000 to 558,790. Of this number, disposal was effected by cremation in 107,699 cases, giving a percentage of 19.27 of total deaths compared with 17.43 % in 1951, and only 5.23 % in 1942.

Of those cremated at Southampton, 372 died in the town, equal to nearly 26 % of the total cremations, and nearly 18 % of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations were from the following districts, the figures for 1951 being shown for the purpose of comparison :—

	1952	1951
Southampton	372	(372)
Portsmouth	369	(365)
Gosport, Fareham and Havant	148	(176)
Isle of Wight	118	(120)
Outer Southampton (including Romsey and Eastleigh, etc.)	108	(93)
Winchester	96	(103)
New Forest Area.....	55	(49)
Salisbury	50	(57)
Petersfield - Droxford area	48	(42)
Andover	10	(21)
Sundry (including North Hampshire)	62	(41)
	1,436	(1,439)

Scattering of ashes in the Garden of Rest continued to be the usual method of disposal, this course being followed in 1,129 cases, equal to nearly 80 % of the whole. Ashes taken away by relatives for disposal elsewhere numbered 275 ; 23 were buried or scattered in the Southampton Cemeteries and 9 deposited in niches in the Columbarium.

From its inception in July, 1932, until the end of 1952, cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium numbered 12,975, and the new " Gibbons Askam " Pressure type Cremator installed towards the end of the year will prove of immense value during busy periods, and in permitting necessary repairs to be carried out from time to time to the older natural draught type furnaces.

CREMATIONS in RELATION TO DEATHS

<i>Year</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
1939	.....	564,315	19,813	3.51
1940	.....	654,312	25,199	3.84
1941	.....	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	.....	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	.....	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	.....	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	.....	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	.....	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	.....	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	.....	531,247	64,288	12.12
1949	.....	574,319	79,607	13.86
1950	.....	574,309	89,557	15.59
1951	.....	614,718	107,159	17.43
1952	.....	558,790	107,699	19.27

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

The Waterworks Engineer has kindly supplied me with a full report of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, which is substantially the same as appeared in my 1950 report. The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of the raw water are made once a fortnight and of the treated water once a week. The following table shows the number of examinations and the results obtained :—

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Waterbourne:							
Well	52	10	17	16	6	3	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wyford:							
Well	52	41	7	3	1	Nil	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wmsbury:							
Well	52	28	17	6	1	Nil	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Over Itchen:							
River	52	Nil	Nil	1	2	31	18
Treated	78	75	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution:							
System	105	105	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The water has no plumbo-solvent action. All the water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the Chloromine process before being pumped into supply. The total number of houses to which supplies are connected in the Borough is 48,645, but all these are not at present occupied, some being in various stages of repair. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 177,300 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies. The number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains is 48,645. There are no dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1952

The following summary shows the particular work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department, and nuisances abated during the year :—

Visits and Inspections :

Houses and premises visited and re-visited	8,464
Houses and premises visited on complaint	2,152
Visits under Housing Act	714
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	74
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	39
Visits to contacts of smallpox	—
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease	286
Houses and premises disinfected	464
Inspection under building bye-laws	1,871
New drains tested and re-tested	677
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour test	20
Inspection of cinemas	52
Preliminary notices served	971
Legal notices served	155
Inspection of public houses	286
Inspection of restaurants	48
Inspection of houseboats	10
Visits to verminous premises	2
Visits re caravans and huts	30

Details of work carried out :

Nuisances abated by verbal notices	46
Premises drained to the sewer	1
Drains relaid	15
Drains cleared and repaired	147
W.C. pans renewed	72
W.C. reconstructed	8
Bath and sink wastes	18
Damp walls to houses	201
Roofs of houses repaired	413
Eaves guttering and rain water pipes	195
Sanitary sinks fixed	15
Floors, walls and windows	587
Yard paving	4
Accumulations removed	1
Firegrates, coppers, etc.	42
Miscellaneous repairs	103
Dustbins supplied	18

Articles disinfected at West Quay Disinfecting Station :

Beds, mattresses and covers	.....	.....	.....	1,740
Bolsters and pillows	.....	.....	.....	3,613
Blankets, quilts, sheets and towels	.....	.....	.....	4,228
Books	.....	.....	.....	268
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	4,066
TOTAL				13,915

Drainage under Building Bye-Laws

Number of inspections during progress of work	1,871
Number of drains tested and re-tested	677

Work carried out under the Public Health Act, 1936, in relation to the Giving of Notice with Respect to the Repair and Alteration of Drainage of Existing Buildings

During the year, 30 notifications were received regarding the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with the above Act.

The following works were carried out under the supervision of the Department after notification :—

Premises drained to the public sewer	.....	1
Drains reconstructed	.....	18
Drains cleared and repaired	.....	4
Inspection chambers constructed	.....	20
Cesspools abolished	.....	1
Drains relaid	.....	20

Public Health Act, Section 93

During the year, 17 cases for non-compliance of Statutory Notices served under the above Section were referred to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

In 4 instances the notices were complied with before the date of the hearing of the summonses.

In 9 instances Nuisance Orders were obtained and the necessary works carried out.

In 4 cases the notices were complied with after several adjournments, in one instance a fine of £5 was imposed and a daily penalty of £2 and in another case a 10/- penalty.

Housing Statistics

The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	2,866
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	9,178

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	714
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	714
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	971
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	4
3.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied	97
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	by owners	94
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	

During the year, 714 houses were inspected in areas that will at some future date be dealt with under Part II of the Housing Act 1936.

No Notices were served under the Act, but the information acquired will be invaluable when slum clearance schemes can again be operative.

Common Lodging Houses

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 177 persons. Seventy-four visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

Seamen's Lodging Houses

There are three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 253 persons. Thirty-nine visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

Licensed Premises

During the year a further inspection of Licensed Premises was carried out and the following work had been completed :—

Hot water systems installed to bars	.....	.....	3
Bar sinks supplied or renewed	.....	.....	21
Bar sink wastes connected to drainage systems	.....	.....	1
Automatic flushing systems installed to urinals	.....	.....	23
Urinals renovated	.....	.....	14
New urinals constructed	.....	.....	2
W.C. accommodation provided for males	.....	.....	8
W.C. accommodation provided for females	.....	.....	5
White glazed channels installed in urinals	.....	.....	2
Cellars repaired or redecorated	.....	.....	9
Glass washing machines installed	.....	.....	2

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

In connection with the duties imposed under the above Act and as a result of complaints received regarding the presence of rats, the following work was carried out :—

Premises visited	.....	.....	6,088
Premises treated for rats and mice :			
(a) Private Dwellings	.....	.....	1,723
(b) Business premises	.....	.....	229
(c) Local Authority's premises	.....	.....	64
			<hr/>
TOTAL	.....	.....	2,016

In addition, refuse tips, bombed sites and other open spaces, totalling 61 sites, were treated.

Nineteen defective house drains causing infestations were repaired by owners, and 5 defective sewers were repaired by the Local Authority.

The estimated number of rats destroyed were 10,054.

The estimated number of mice destroyed were 3,717.

Sewers

During the year the usual maintenance treatments, as required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were carried out for the destruction of rats in the sewers within the Borough. No records of poison "takes" were made but from the number of prebait "takes" recorded it is known that the regular treatments carried out are effective in keeping down the rat population in the sewers to a minimum.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Summary of visits during the year

Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	768
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	624

**REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES
DURING THE YEAR (SECTION 9)**

Nature of Report	No. Received	Action Taken		
		Verbal Notice	Written Notice	Premises Void
Contravention of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938	31	28	1	2
Schedule 3	—	—	—	—
Other matters	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	32	29	1	2

Bakehouses

The number of bakehouses on the register of factories at the end of the year was 47. This is an increase of 3 on the preceding year. A total of 253 visits were made to these premises, in the course of which 26 contraventions of the Act were discovered. Twenty-four of these were remedied on verbal notice and 2 by written notices. Attention was also given during these visits to various matters falling under the Food and Drugs Act and in one case a short lecture was given to the staff on the subject of personal hygiene.

Under the Act, bakehouses are required to be re-limewashed at least once in every six months or, if they are painted, washed off at least at similar intervals and the painting renewed every seven years. The general standard of cleanliness in bakehouses has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

HOMEWORK — FACTORIES ACT, 1937, Section 110

As required by the Act, 8 lists were sent in during February containing the names and addresses of 57 Outworkers. During August, 8 lists were submitted notifying the names and addresses of 58 Outworkers. All the outworkers notified were in the class specified in the Act as “the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel.” Thirty-one visits were made to Outworkers’ premises during the year. There have been no instances of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

The majority of the Outworkers notified under the Act are employed by local firms. Lists have, however, been received indicating employment by firms in Luton, Yeovil, Greenock and London.

FACTORIES — DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

	Factories with Mechanical power	Factories without Mechanical power	Bake- houses	Totals
Premises cleansed and redecor- ated	7	7	8	22
Floors repaired or relaid	2	—	1	3
Windows repaired	1	—	1	2
Doors repaired	—	—	1	1
Walls repaired	—	—	1	1
Ceilings repaired	—	—	1	1
Floors drained	—	—	1	1
New sinks fitted	—	2	1	3
Trapped wastes fitted to sinks	—	1	1	2
Washing facilities provided	4	—	2	6
Water supply provided	1	—	—	1
Artificial lighting provided	1	—	—	1
Smoke nuisances abated	1	—	—	1
Chimney stacks extended	1	—	—	1
Facilities for meals provided	—	—	1	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	3	—	2	5
<i>Sanitary Conveniences :</i>				
W.Cs. suitably indicated	2	—	—	2
W.C. seats repaired or re- newed	6	—	—	6
W.C. pans renewed	2	—	—	2
W.Cs. cleansed and lime- washed	6	1	3	10
W.Cs. suitably lighted	2	1	—	3
W.C. pans cleansed	1	—	—	1
Additional sanitary accomo- dation provided	6	4	2	12
Intervening ventilated space provided	6	3	—	9
TOTALS	52	19	26	97

The following tables are included at the request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authori- ties	1	88	209	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authori- ty	2	575	812	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	3	6	17	—	—
TOTAL		669	1,038	4	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	22	21	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) insufficient	7	7	—	5	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	33	31	—	24	—
(c) not separate for sexes	5	5	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	28	25	3	1	—
TOTAL	97	91	4	32	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110		Section 111		Notices served	Prosecutions
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by S.110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises		
Wearing apparel : Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	58	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	58	—	—	—	—	—

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

During the year, 14 samples of filling materials were taken under the Act and were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. The results of this examination were as follows :—

Category	Sample	No.	Impurities (per cent.)	Oil & Soap (per cent.)	Chlorine (p.p. 105)
5	Woollen Felt	1	0.4	4.9	11
		14	0.9	2.9	13
6(b)	Unused Cotton	2	—	2.0	—
		5	—	1.8	—
9	Hair Lock	3	2.2*	—	—
		4	0.5	—	—
		6	0.8	—	—
10	Coir Fibre	8	0.6	—	—
		13	0.7	—	—
1	Rag Flock	7	0.8	3.5	18
10	Hair Fibre	9	0.8	—	—
6(a)	Unused Cotton Flock	10	—	2.4*	—
6(c)	Used Cotton Flock	12	1.5	2.0	64*
11	Feathers	11	1.2	—	—

* Exceed permitted maximum.

In the cases of samples Nos. 3, 10 and 12 the excess of impurities, oil and soap and chlorine were taken up with the vendors in each case. Satisfactory explanations were received.

At the end of the year, 9 premises were registered under the Act. There are no licensed premises in the Borough.

ICE-CREAM

The year has been marked by a continuing decrease in the number of small local manufacturers and by a further substantial increase in the number of vendors. The Council approved the registration of 52 new vendors during the year and no new manufacturers were registered. The state of the ice-cream register at the end of the year is given in the following table :—

State of Register at 31st December, 1952

Type of Registration	1949	1950	1951	1952
Manufacturers	31	26	23	22
Vendors	302	400	471	508
Wholesale Storage	3	8	7	5

It has also been noticed that the number of premises registered for the storage of ice-cream has decreased during the year. Most of the premises registered for this purpose were maintained by manufacturing firms for the local distribution of their product and their disappearance from the register is a sign of the times. It now appears that the larger manufacturing firms have greatly increased their activities in the Borough during the year and have added to their local agents in substantial numbers.

Of the Manufacturers on the register at the end of the year no fewer than eighteen are making use of a complete cold-mix powder, the remaining five using heat treatment. Of the eighteen, seven have changed from heat treatment to the cold-mix method for reasons associated with expense in finding the necessary equipment, recording thermometers, etc.

The number of samples taken during the year was 61. Of these, 18 were not submitted to the methylene blue test because of the temporary breakdown of laboratory facilities for this purpose. The whole of the samples, however, were examined chemically. The results of the chemical tests show that the standard has invariably been exceeded. The average figures for these samples are as follows :

Fat	9.86 %	Total solids	33.54 %
Ash	0.71 %	Ash soluble in water	0.33 %
Sucrose	11.83 %		

The 43 samples submitted to the methylene blue test produced a less satisfactory result than in previous years. Thirty-four fell in Provisional Grades 1 and 2, representing a percentage of 79.07% of satisfactory samples. The remaining 9, representing 20.93%, were in Grades 3 and 4. Some considerable trouble was taken to follow up the unsatisfactory samples with a view to discovering the source of the contamination. In one case where a series of bad samples was obtained from a small local manufacturer some exhaustive tests were undertaken and the trouble was eventually cleared up. The contaminating agent in this case was indicated as being aerobic pore-bearers and the manufacturer was advised thoroughly to cleanse his premises and to take other measures designed to prevent recurrence of the trouble.

To refer once more to the chemical composition of the samples, it is of interest to note that there was a wide diversity in the fat content, the highest being 15.9%, and the lowest 6.2%. The average however, is so much in excess of the minimum prescribed by the Standards Order that it becomes a matter of speculation whether the present interim standard is not fixed at too low a level. Notwithstanding this, it is gratifying to note that the supply position is such that the attainment of the standard apparently presents no difficulty to the trade.

In accordance with the usual practice, samples of ice-cream manufactured inside the Borough and retailed in outlying areas were taken by neighbouring authorities, who notified the results of examination to which the samples were submitted. The following table shows the nature of these notifications and authorities from whom they were received :—

Authority	Grade				Totals
	1	2	3	4	
Eastleigh B.	11	12	3	3	29
Bournemouth C.B.	3	—	—	2	5
New Forest R.D.C.	—	—	3	4	7
Basingstoke B.	—	—	—	1	1
Woking U.D.C.	4	—	1	—	5
	18	12	7	10	47
	30		17		

Careful enquiries were made with regard to the unsatisfactory samples noted in the above table and as a result it was possible to make some useful suggestions regarding transport of ice-cream by local manufacturers.

During the year 407 visits were made to ice-cream premises. These do not include visits made for the purpose of taking samples.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year, 582 visits were made under this Act. In the course of these visits 135 verbal warnings were given in respect of various contraventions of the Act, notably in respect of the failure of shop-keepers to observe the conditions applying to early closing for mixed shops and matters having to do with the welfare of shop assistants. Of the total number of visits made, 41 took place on Sundays in the course of the enforcement of the provisions as to Sunday trading.

No cases were reported of excessive hours being worked by young persons, although a few complaints were investigated regarding the entitlement of assistants to a statutory half holiday.

A great deal of time was taken up over the Christmas period in dealing with the interpretation of section I (3) of the Act as applied to the Christmas period. There would appear to be a need for clarification of the legal interpretation of a "change" of week half holiday under this subsection.

The administration of this Act, as well as its observance would be considerably simplified by its amendment as foreshadowed in the Gower report.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1937 — FOOD PREMISES

Considerable attention continued to be given throughout the year to the implementation of the Food and Drugs Act in its application to premises where food is prepared and sold to the public. The detailed survey of restaurants which was completed in 1951, was followed up very closely. A total of 730 visits was made, partly as follow-ups to notices sent out subsequent to the survey and partly as routine visits. As a result, the following work was completed :—

WORK COMPLETED IN RESTAURANTS

Premises cleansed and redecorated	.....	44
New sinks fitted	.....	10
New draining boards fitted	.....	4
Roofs repaired	.....	3
Walls repaired	.....	11
Floors repaired	.....	11
Wash-hand basins provided	.....	5
Sink wastes suitably trapped	.....	5
New tables provided	.....	3
Yards cleansed	.....	6
Yard gullies fixed	.....	2
W.C. pans renewed	.....	3
Windows repaired	.....	1
Intervening ventilated space provided to		
W.C.s	.....	2
W.C.s lighted	.....	1
Additional ventilation provided	.....	3
New food stores constructed	.....	4
New dustbins provided	.....	1
Drains repaired or relaid	.....	3
Covered bins provided	.....	8
Accumulations of rubbish removed	.....	6
Notices re washing of hands fixed	.....	3
Yard paving relaid or repaired	.....	3
Hot water supply provided	.....	6
Additional sanitary accommodation		
provided	.....	4
Ceilings repaired	.....	3
Rain water guttering repaired	.....	1
W.C.s cleansed	.....	1
TOTAL		157

During the year two prosecutions were undertaken against the occupiers of restaurants for contraventions of section 13 (1) of the Act and of the bye-laws made under section 15. In the first case the occupier was convicted and fined a total of £9 on five summonses. In the second case the summonses, five in number, were adjourned *sine die* on an undertaking being given that the defects complained of had been, or were in the course of being, remedied.

Fried fish shops received 85 visits and various matters under the Act were dealt with during visits to ice-cream premises, bakehouses and various kinds of shops, reference to which is made elsewhere in this report.

In the course of visits to food premises the importance of fostering good personal hygiene has been kept constantly in mind and opportunity has been taken, whenever it seemed necessary or desirable, to stress the contribution which could be made by the individual to improvement in food handling conditions. Early in the year food traders in the town were communicated with on the subject of the prohibition of dogs from food shops, restaurants, etc. following the Minister's recommendation in Circular MF20/51. With the communication was enclosed a notice requesting customers not to bring dogs into the shop and the recipients were requested to display this notice in their premises. The response generally was somewhat disappointing.

Co-operation with the local Food Executive Committee was maintained throughout the year. Applications for catering licence which are received by that Committee are referred to this Department in order that an inspection may be made of the premises in question. Thirty-nine such notifications were received from the Food Executive Officer during the year, of which 34 were approved on inspection, 3 were not approved, and 2 were withdrawn. Of the total, 4 were in respect of vehicles proposed to be used for the sale of light refreshments.

In February a course of lectures on Food Hygiene was arranged in conjunction with the Chief Education Officer. It was held under the aegis of the Food Trades Department of the Southampton Technical College and was intended for those engaged in the handling of food in shops, hotels, canteens, food processing factories and restaurants. The proprietors of all these types of businesses were circularised and invited to participate in the course. The lectures were given by officers of the Health Department and were supplemented by films. It is pleasing to record that the response was fairly satisfactory, but some disappointment was occasioned by the reluctance of a number of employers to permit members of their staffs to attend the course during working hours.

In the course of the year, 12 informal written notices were sent in respect of contraventions of the provisions of section 13(1) of the Act.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1937, Section 53 HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES

Section 53 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1937, requires that all hairdressers' premises should be registered by the Borough Council. Bye-laws made by the Council under the same section are in force in respect of these businesses and a copy of these bye-laws must be exhibited in every registered premises.

Sixty-three visits of inspection were made under the bye-laws, and in respect of registration procedure. Other visits were made under the provisions of the Shops Act, under which the Borough Council has made a Half Holiday Closing Order. It is found that the general standard in premises of this kind continue to be good.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The duties of this Department are restricted to the supervision of the sale of poisons in part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. The principal preoccupation imposed by these duties is concerned with the sale of listed poisons in food shops. This generally takes the form of household disinfectants falling within the poisons schedule and commonly sold by grocers and general shops. Supervision is also called for in the case of such premises as seedsmen and hardware merchants, some of whom retail poisonous weed-killers or agricultural insecticides.

One hundred and thirty-three visits have been made under the provisions of the Act, in the course of which 6 verbal warnings were given for various contraventions. In the course of the year, 5 new applications for registration under part 2 of the Act were approved by the Council.

Following the receipt of Home Office Circular No. 102/1952, a check was carried out on shop-keepers, other than chemists, who are registered under part 2 of the Act and were selling poisons included in the First Schedule of the Poisons Rules. It was found that there were only 11 premises subject to the special requirements of the keeping of a register, etc., of whom 10 were fully complying with the requirements of the Act. The 11th was warned as to certain irregularities and these were subsequently put right.

SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, SAMPLING FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, ETC.

The Inspectors attended the three Government controlled slaughterhouses daily during the period of slaughtering and in addition, the following visits were made :—

- 314 visits were made to butchers' shops and meat manufacturing premises,
- 3,222 visits were made to shops, stores, markets, etc.,
- 181 visits were made to dairies,
- 72 complaints were investigated.

The carcasses and offals of 40,963 animals were examined, an increase of 3,453 on the previous year. The routine inspection of carcasses and offals included a search for the parasite *Cysticercus Bovis* and during the year 50 localised cases were detected. The carcasses were subjected to the approved treatment.

Meat manufacturing premises

During the year, 40 new applications for registration were granted by the Council. The number and type of premises in the Borough registered for these purposes are as follows :—

Wholesale manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	9
Retail butchers and sausage manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	47
Meat cooking premises (meat pies, faggots, hams, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	8

Food unfit for Human Consumption

The disposal of diseased and unwholesome meat is dealt with by the Ministry of Food who undertake that the meat will not be used for human consumption. Butter, fats and cheese when suitable are returned to the manufacturers through trade channels. All other condemned food is either rendered usable or sent to the Corporation refuse destructor where it is destroyed or utilised for animal feeding purposes.

A small quantity of canned food in a blown condition was seized at the store of a small provision shop. This food which consisted of surplus stock had been sold to a person residing in another area. The shopkeeper had no knowledge of the condition of the tins as they were sold in unopened cases as received from the manufacturers.

Proceedings were taken against a firm of Southampton dairymen for selling a bottle of milk containing foreign matter. A fine of £10 and £2 costs was imposed.

Proceedings taken against a firm of meat paste manufacturers for selling a jar of paste containing fragments of glass, resulted in the case being dismissed on payment of costs amounting to 12/6.

Prosecutions resulting from unsatisfactory samples purchased under the Food and Drugs Act are shown in the appropriate table.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption on account of disease or other reasons. Details of the various kinds of animals and the percentage affected by disease follow this summary in a tabulated form.

Beef :

121 carcasses	89 quarters
2,877 livers	583 heads and tongues
1,600 part livers	392 mesenteries
345 hearts	248 skirts
361 tripes	24 kidneys
321 spleens	121 tails
1,167 lungs	

Pork :

66 carcasses	131½ heads
37 quarters	380 plucks

Mutton :

36 carcasses	2,176 plucks
21 quarters	

Veal :

20 carcasses	49 plucks
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	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in slaughterhouses	39	9	85
Weight of offal condemned in slaughterhouses	41	16	14
Unsound or damaged meat condemned in shops and stores (including imported meat)	2	19	6
	84	4	105

		Steers Heifers Bulls	Cows	Sheep and Lamb	Calves	Pigs Sows Boars
Number of animals killed		6,176	2,466	18,918	9,358	4,045
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	3	15	36	20	55
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,881	1,195	2,144	28	285
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis		46.61	49.07	11.52	.51	8.41
Tuberculosis ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned ...	19	84	—	—	11
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	255	476	—	3	73
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		4.44	22.71	—	.03	2.08

The following articles of food by reason of decomposition or damage were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and when suitable were salvaged for animal feeding purposes. Butter, margarine, lard, cheese and sugar were returned to wholesalers in accordance with a Ministry of Food instruction :—

Meat, Poultry, Eggs, etc. :

239 lbs. bacon	40 lbs. chitterlings
198 lbs. fish cakes	21½ lbs. ham
156 pkts. ham and eggs (frozen)	9 lbs. meat pies
247½ lbs. poultry	547 lbs. rabbits

Weight=1,458 lbs.

Groceries, confectionery, etc. :

29 lbs. almonds	1552½ lbs. fruit (dried)
60 pkts. almond substitute	20 pkts. pravy powder
9 pkts. baking powder	153 jars jam
952 lbs. beans (dried)	96 pkts. jelly (table)
488½ lbs. biscuits	2 lbs. margarine
180 lbs. bread	897 pkts. milk whipping compound
111 lbs. butter	110 jars mincemeat
92 lbs. cake	10 tins mustard
179 pkts. cake and pudding mixture	157 jars paste and spread
3,494½ lbs. cereals	224 lbs. peas (dried)
162 lbs. cheese	203 jars pickles
23,755 boxes cheese segments	137 bottles salad cream
432 boxes chocolate wafers	163 bottles sauce
50½ lbs. chocolate	263½ lbs. sausages
5¾ lbs. coconut	22 cwt. skimmed milk powder
37 pkts. coconut (dessicated)	97 pkts. soup powder
2 lbs. coffee	31 lbs. sugar
7 bottles coffee essence	427 lbs. sweets
5 jars crab	19 cartons synthetic cream
4 pkts. custard	17½ lbs. tea
355 lbs. flour	3 bottles vinegar
106 bottles fruit	71 lbs. walnuts

Weight = 19,031 lbs.

Vegetables and fruit :

120 lbs. grapes	27 cwt. potatoes	60 lbs. melons
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Weight = 3,204 lbs.

Fish :

80 st. bloaters	74 st. kippers
8 st. bream	11 lbs. lobsters
20 st. cheeks	235 st. mackerel
332 lbs. crabs	5 st. pieces
50 lbs. crayfish	669 lbs. prawns
44 st. cutlets	826 lbs. roes
24 st. dabs	6 lbs. salmon
6 st. dogfish	41 lbs. shrimps
25 lbs. escallops	1,092 lbs. skate
200 st. fillet	23 st. soles
60 st. flaps	50 st. sprats
9 st. flounders	21 st. whiting
64 st. haddock	50 lbs. winkles
11 st. halibut	7½ st. witches
34 st. herrings	

Weight = 16, 759 lbs.

Canned Goods :

16 tins chicken	317 tins paste and spread
1,352 „ fish	27 „ pudding
14,523 „ fruit	448 „ rabbit
24 „ fruit juice	92 „ sausages
292 „ ham	309 „ soup
597 „ jam	61 „ spaghetti
4,238 „ meat	319 „ strained food
1,847 „ milk	7,879 „ vegetagles
9 „ mincemeat	

Weight=35,963 lbs.

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption :—

118 tons, 7 cwts., 24 lbs.

Certificates issued during the year in respect of unsound meat and other foods numbered 4,138.

MILK SUPPLY

The following are details of the number of Distributors and Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ; also the number of licences granted during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations :—

Distributors on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Dairies on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Pasteurisers Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Premises licensed for the sale of :						
Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Supplementary Licences to deal in :						
Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

The dairies were visited regularly and attention given to the pasteurising plants, bottle washing machines and other equipment. Forty-one washed bottles were taken from dairies and tested for sterility ; all were classed as satisfactory.

Three hundred and sixty-nine samples of milk were submitted for chemical examination to the Public Analyst. The average fat content of the 355 samples which were found to be genuine was 3.78%. Practically all the milk sold in the Borough is designated.

The following 203 samples of designated milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory :—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

All the samples satisfied the prescribed conditions.

SAMPLING — FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year, 854 samples were taken for analysis. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise. A summary of the unsatisfactory samples together with the action taken also follows.

No. of samples taken	Article	S. *	N.S. *	No. of samples taken	Article	S. *	N.S. *
1	Almond Mixture	1	—	8	Lemon Curd	8	—
3	Aspirin Tablets	3	—	6	Luncheon Meat (canned)	6	—
11	Bacon	11	—	6	Malt & Cod Liver Oil	6	—
6	Baked Beans (canned)	6	—	12	Margarine	12	—
1	Beef, minced	1	—	1	Mayonnaise	1	—
15	Beer	15	—	1	Meringue Mixture	1	—
3	Biscuits	3	—	1	Meringue Powder	1	—
3	Black Pudding	3	—	6	Meringues	6	—
9	Blancmange Powder	9	—	369	Milk	355	14
6	Borax	6	—	6	Mustard	6	—
6	Bread	6	—	4	Ointment, Lanolin	4	—
12	Butter	12	—	4	Ointment, Sulphur	4	—
3	Cake, fruit	3	—	4	Ointment, Zinc	4	—
3	Cake Mixture	3	—	3	Olive Oil	3	—
12	Cheese	12	—	1	Paste, duck	1	—
3	Chlorophyll Tablets	3	—	6	Paste, fish	6	—
1	Chutney, fruit	1	—	3	Pastries	3	—
6	Coffee	6	—	15	Peas, canned	15	—
6	Coffee & Chicory Essence	6	—	1	Pilchards, canned	1	—
2	Colourings (culinary)	2	—	6	Pudding, Christmas	6	—
2	Cornflour	2	—	12	Saccharins	12	—
7	Custard Powder	7	—	3	Salad Cream	3	—
3	Eastons Syrup	3	—	1	Salt, celery	1	—
12	Eggs	12	—	3	Salt, iodised table	3	—
13	Epsom Salts	10	3	3	Sandwich Spread	3	—
1	Fat, cooking	1	—	9	Sausages, beef	7	2
6	Fish Cakes	6	—	4	Sausages, pork	4	—
7	Flavourings (culinary)	7	—	3	Seidlitz Powder	3	—
15	Flour	15	—	6	Soft Drinks	6	—
2	Forcemeat Mixture	2	—	10	Soup, canned	9	1
1	Fruit Bar	—	1	3	Soup, powder	3	—
6	Fruit, canned	6	—	3	Steak, stewed (canned)	3	—
6	Fruit Preserving Tablets	6	—	3	Strained Food canned)	3	—
3	Ginger, ground	3	—	3	Suet	2	1
3	Glauber Salts	3	—	6	Sugar	6	—
2	Golden Syrup	2	—	6	Tea	6	—
1	Herbs, dried	1	—	1	Tea Substitute Tablets	1	—
5	Herrings, canned	5	—	3	Tomato Ketchup	3	—
3	Hydrogen Peroxide	3	—	3	Tomato Sauce	3	—
61	Ice Cream	61	—	1	Treacle	1	—
3	Jelly, table	3	—	3	Walnuts	3	—
1	Ketchup, mushroom	1	—	7	Wines (alcoholic)	7	—
11	Lard	11	—	9	Wines (non-alcoholic)	9	—

Note : * "S"—Satisfactory. "N.S."—Not Satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
327	I.	Epsom Salts	Failed to comply with B.P. Test for iron. Vendor communicated with.
365	I.	Epsom Salts	Failed to comply with B.P. Test for iron. Vendor communicated with.
340	F.	Epsom Salts	Failed to comply with B.P. Test for iron. Vendor communicated with.
479	I.	Fruit Bar	Not labelled with a list of ingredients. Vendor communicated with. Amended label submitted for approval.
145 262 263 265 282 323 367	I. I. I. I. F. F. I.	Milk ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Deficient in fat. These samples were taken from various consignments of churns of milk in transit from Producers to dairies. The average fat content for the whole consignments was satisfactory.
320 321	F. F.	Milk ,,	18.3% deficient in fat and contained 3.6% of added water. 8.3% deficient in fat and contained 8.1% of added water. These samples were taken in transit. Proceedings were taken and fines totalling £6 were imposed.
526	I.	Milk	Transit sample. Contained 3.2% of added water. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory.
529	I.	Milk	Transit sample. Contained 2.8% of added water. Producer communicated with.
549 550	F. F.	Milk ,,	Transit sample 2.7% deficient in fat. Transit sample contained 1.9% added water. Producer communicated with.
769	I.	Milk	Transit sample. 10% deficient in fat and contained 2.4% added water. Sample from one churn in a consignment of 47 churns.
724	F.	Sausages, beef	3.6% deficient in meat. Manufacturer interviewed.

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
739	F.	Sausages, beef	4% deficient in meat. Vendor and manufacturer communicated with.
151	I.	Soup, Cream (canned)	37% deficient in fat. Manufacturer communicated with. Further sample satisfactory.
302	I.	Suet	Excess starch. Further sample not obtainable.

The following articles of food were submitted for examination for the information of the Food Inspectors :—

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
2	Canned Sausages	Examined at request of the vendor	Nothing abnormal found.
1	Canned Meat	ditto	Metallic contamination under solder mark on cap. Whole consignment consisting of 60 cases were withdrawn by Wholesaler for trimming under supervision. The Medical Officer of Health of the district was notified
1	Canned Meat	ditto	Unsound. Condemned
5	Canned Pineapples	ditto	Nothing abnormal found.
1	Sweetened fat	ditto	ditto
4	Canned Meat	ditto	ditto
2	Canned Meat	ditto	Unsound stock condemned
3	Canned fish	ditto	ditto
2	Frozen Packets Ham & Eggs	ditto	Deteriorated and unpalatable. Stock surrendered

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
3	Milk	At request of Proprietor of Cafe	Fragments of cork dust on milk in churn. Investigation made at the dairy.
2	Marmalade	At request of Vendor	Fermenting. Stock condemned
1	Packet of Oats	ditto	Nothing abnormal found
1	Dried Egg Powder	ditto	Bacteriological examination. Satisfactory
1	Shredded Wheat	ditto	Mite infested. Stock condemned
1	Processed Coconut	ditto	Rancid. Stock condemned
1	Sunny Spread	ditto	Unsound. Stock condemned
2	Table Jelly	Ditto	Satisfactory
12	Canned Peas	At request of Catering Officer of an Institution	Nothing abnormal found
1	Canned Meat	At request of Catering Officer of an Institution	Sour. Condemned
1	Canned Meat	ditto	Nothing abnormal found
4	Canned Vegetables	Examined at the request of the purchaser of a retail grocery business. A considerable proportion of the stock had been found to be aged and out of condition	Certificates were issued in respect of goods found to be unsound. These goods were condemned
4	Canned Fish		
5	Canned Meat		
1	Lemon Crystals		
1	Sweetened Drink		
1	Salad Cream		
1	Biscuits		
3	Paste		
1	Pudding Mixture		
1	Custard Powder		
1	Blanc Mange Powder		
1	Sauce		

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
1	Prepacked Chocolate Decorations	After complaint	Imported product. Mite infested. Wholesaler interviewed
1	Sausages	ditto	Excess salt. Manufacturer interviewed
1	Sausage Rolls	ditto	Soapy taste. Manufacturer interviewed. The abnormal taste was due to rancid cooking fat
1	Orange Squash	ditto	Nothing abnormal
1	Canned Lobster	ditto	Complaint of fragments of glass in the contents. Found to be crystals of Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate
1	Cake Mixture	ditto	Larvae of flour moth present. Vendor's premises visited
2	Chocolate	ditto	Nothing abnormal found
1	Wrapped Loaf	ditto	Larvae of moth found. Bakery visited
1	Wrapped Loaf	ditto	Complaint of poor quality of bread. Nothin abnormal found.
2	Butter	After complaint	Rancid. Retailer visited. Butter returned through trade channels
1	Cooked Meat	ditto	Nothing abnormal found
1	Chocolate Biscuits	ditto	Larvae of moth present. Retailer visited. Manufacturer communicated with
1	Slippery Elm Food	ditto	Nothing abnormal found
1	Canned Beans	ditto	Nothing abnormal found
2	Marzipan	ditto	Slightly rancid. Vendor visited

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
1	Christmas Cake	ditto	Rancid. Cake returned to manufacturer for investigation
1	Duck Paste	ditto	Fragments of glass in paste. Proceedings were taken
1	Bottle of Milk	ditto	Mat of mould in the milk. Proceedings were taken.
8	Milk Bottles	ditto	Dirty condition. The dairies were visited and the proprietors warned
1	Milk	ditto	Complaint of taste. Nothing abnormal found

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

Fourteen licences to slaughter and stun animals were granted during the year.

Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934

No known infringement of the Regulations occurred during the year.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

During the year, 21 samples were taken and submitted for examination to the Agricultural Analyst. Four samples were found to be unsatisfactory, chiefly by reason of excesses beyond the limits of variation prescribed by the Regulations. The Manufacturers or the Inspectors for the areas where the goods were prepared were communicated with.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

No instances were detected where articles of imported food were deliberately offered for sale as home grown.

Failure on the part of the vendor to mark such food as imported by means of a show ticket was common. The vendors' attention was drawn to their obligations under the Act and the omissions rectified.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December 1952.

The Report, as far as Sections I - XVI are concerned has been compiled in a revised form and sequence as requested by the Minister of Health in a memorandum issued in 1952 to Medical Officers of Health of Port Health and Riparian Authorities. Other matters dealing with the Port Health Service, but not specifically requested by the Minister, are also included in the Report.

During the year, 1,767 vessels and 65 flying-boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 807 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival, 771 coastwise vessels were visited and 12 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total of visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,468.

1,930 sanitary inspections of vessels were made, 566 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 316 vessels.

During the year, 189 samples of drinking water were taken from 54 vessels and examined bacteriologically; and 10 samples of drinking water were taken from 9 vessels and examined chemically. 26 samples of water were taken from dock hydrants, of this number 15 were examined bacteriologically and 11 chemically.

The number of passengers disembarked at the Port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 290,146. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 331,129.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 65,667. The number of aliens subjected to detailed medical inspection was 229, seven of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 347,328 tons. The amount of food condemned was 20 tons 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs.

73,102 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 94 transports.

The Health Control at the Marine Airport has been operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1950, and the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, which became operative 1st October, 1952, 65 flying-boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 1,698.

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

None of the six quarantinable diseases (Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhus and Relapsing Fever) was landed in the Port. One oil tanker from Mena al Ahmadi reported having landed a case of suspected smallpox at Malta whilst en route to Southampton. Appropriate action, under the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, was taken upon the arrival of the vessel at this Port. The case was later notified by the Ministry as not smallpox.

During the year, 1,116 cases of infectious and other diseases were reported on vessels arriving in the Port, the disposition of the cases is shown in tabular form in the Report.

During the year, 526 vessels which anchored in Southampton Water, or berthed at the Hamble and Fawley Oil Jetties, were boarded from the Port Health Launch.

The Port Health Authority issued 222 Deratting Exemption Certificates and 4 Deratting Certificates to foreign-going vessels.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 129 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Port and Public Health Committee for their support and also the various Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. Z. Mammie. Zickman?

Port Medical Officer.

CIVIC CENTRE,

SOUTHAMPTON.

Telephone — Southampton 3855

SECTION I—STAFF
TABLE "A"

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
H. C. Maurice Williams	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.9.31	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health
W. P. Cargill	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	16.2.42	B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Inspector of Aliens
S. T. Davies	Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health	21.3.49	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Medical Inspector of Aliens
H. D. Rossiter	Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health	28.4.52	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Medical Inspector of Aliens
C. P. C. Parker	Chief Port Health Inspector	19.2.47	Cert. R.S.I. Cert. Meat & Other Foods, Cert. Naval Architecture	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Medical Inspector of Aliens
P. Mansfield	Food Inspector	1.4.47	Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat & Other Foods, Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Medical Inspector of Aliens
E. Matthews	Assistant Port Health Inspector	10.6.35	Cert. R.S.I., Board of Trade Chief Engineer's Certificate	
J. C. Pearson	Assistant Port Health Inspector	4.5.39	Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat & Other Foods, Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate	
G. Thompson	Assistant Port Health Inspector	1.1.48	Cert. R.S.I.	
P. Whitton	Assistant Port Health Inspector	10.12.51	Cert. R.S.I.	
A. E. Gardner	Clerk	19.12.26		
T. Schofield	Rodent Searcher	20.8.45		

SECTION II — AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE “ B ”

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage in- fectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	2,807	13,587,931	660	1,107	198
Coastwise	11,589	3,694,497	2	769	7
Total	14,396	17,282,428	*662	1,876	205

* Of the 662 vessels, 46 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone and 616 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the year

TABLE "C"

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers Inwards Number of passengers Outwards	323,400 366,000
Cargo Traffic	Principal Imports (Foreign)	Crude oils, etc., Tonnage not available. Fruit & Vegetables ; Grain, Flour, etc. ; Timber ; Provisions ; Wool ; Metals ; Hides & Skins ; Meat ; Building Materials ; Chemicals & Chemical Fertilizers ; Tobacco ; Miscellaneous. Total Tonnage :—603,539.
	(Coastwise)	Coal ; transhipped goods and home produce.
	Principal Exports	General manufactured goods ; Textiles ; Motor Cars, etc. Total Tonnage :—523, 519.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive		Algiers ; Amsterdam ; Aruba ; Baniyas ; Beira ; Bombay ; Bordeaux ; Bremerhaven ; Buenos Aires ; Cape-town ; Casablanca ; Charente ; Durban ; Djakarta ; Gandia ; Guernsey ; Halifax ; Hamburg ; Hong Kong ; Jersey ; Karachi ; Kingston ; Le Havre ; Madeira ; Mena al Ahmadi ; New York ; Port Said ; Puerto Barrios ; Sidon ; Singapore ; St. Malo ; Sydney ; Ras Tanura ; Rotterdam ; Tripoli ; Wellington.

SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic

Not applicable to this Port.

SECTION V — WATER SUPPLY

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR (a) THE DISTRICT, AND (b) SHIPPING.

The drinking water supplied to the port and vessels using the docks is derived from deep wells sunk into the chalk in the districts of Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury ; these sources also supply the requirements for the town of Southampton.

The Southampton Corporation supplies water to the whole of the docks, and mains are available at every berth for supplying vessels.

There are hydrants for the supply of water at the Town Quay ; Shell-Mex and Esso Transportation Company's Oil Jetties ; and at the wharves at Eling, Redbridge and on the River Itchen.

2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Analysis of drinking water taken from Dock hydrants

During the year 26 samples of drinking water were taken from Dock hydrants ; of this number 15 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 11 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis, all of the samples were found to be satisfactory.

The following tables show the results of the water samples which were analysed :—

Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
15	15	—	—	—	—	—	15

Chemical Examination

No. of sample taken	Nitrites				Pronounced metallic contamination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Absent	Trace	1-2 p.p.m.	Over 2 p.p.m.			
11	10	1	—	—	—	—	11

Analysis of drinking water supplied to the Docks

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply :—

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| (1) Port Health Office | ..... | Old Docks |
| (2) Transformer House | ..... | New Docks (East end) |
| (3) Pump House | ..... | New Docks (West end) |

Samples of water are taken weekly from each of these taps by a representative of the Borough Waterworks Engineer and Manager, and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Analysis of Ships' Drinking Water

During the year, 189 samples of drinking water were taken from 54 vessels ; of this number, 179 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 10 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis, 13 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies ; the samples examined chemically were found to be satisfactory.

In all cases where the results of analysis revealed contamination further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following tables show the results of the water samples which were analysed :

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
53	179	166	2	1	10	4	13	166

Chemical Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	Nitrites				Pronounced metallic contamination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Absent	Trace	1-2 p.p.m.	Over 2 p.p.m.			
9	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	10

3. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES

Hydrants used for supplying vessels are of the recessed type built into the quayside. Each hydrant is fitted with a short stand pipe protected by a metal screw cap. When not in use, the hydrant box is covered by a close-fitting plate flush with the quayside. In practice, as a precautionary measure, the stand pipe is "flushed" on each occasion before connecting the hosepipe to the vessel.

Hosepipes used for connecting the hydrants with vessels are of the rubber lined canvas type, and when not in use, these are stored in special boxes at positions throughout the docks.

The Docks and Inland Waterways Executive provide a special store within the Docks area for the maintenance of all equipment used in connection with the supply of drinking water to vessels.

Inspection of the hydrants and hose connections, etc., are made from time to time during the year by officers of the Port Health Authority.

4. NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

Four vessels are equipped for supplying drinking-water to vessels which do not berth :—

S/Tug Canute	Water carrying capacity	45 tons.
S/Tug Clausentum	Water carrying capacity	45 tons.
S/Tug Romsey	Water carrying capacity	100 tons.
M/V Abundance	Water carrying capacity	41 tons .

The suitability of these vessels for water-carrying purposes and the sanitary conditions of the water-tanks have been found to be satisfactory.

These vessels are maintained and controlled under private ownership.

SECTION VI — PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

(1) LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (REGULATION 6)

Under Regulation 6, a complete list of ports and seaboard, in which a confirmed or suspected case of a quarantinable disease has occurred during the past eight weeks, is compiled by the Port Medical Officer. The information is obtained from the Weekly Record of Quarantinable Diseases issued by the Ministry of Health, and is prepared on the first day of each month.

The list is forwarded in letter form to each Chief Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs and Excise, all Preventive Officers of H.M. Customs engaged on boarding duties, and to all Inward Pilots engaged within the Port and district of Southampton.

Any amendment found necessary to the list in the interim period of the dates of issue is forwarded, in the form of a supplement, to the persons concerned.

(2) RADIO MESSAGES

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13).

Southampton is not a radio transmitting port for the purposes of Regulation 13.

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2).

Arrangements have been made for the reception (and decoding, if necessary) of wireless messages sent direct to the Port Health Office, and the telegraphic address of "Portelth, Southampton" has been registered by the Post Office.

Wireless messages which are not sent direct are received through approved shipping agents who have satisfied this Authority that they possess facilities for receiving such messages at all times of the day or night, and can undertake prompt transmission to the Port Health Office of any messages received by them relating to the state of health on board.

Upon receiving a wireless message indicating infectious disease on board, any special action, required and deemed necessary by the Port Medical Officer, for the mooring or berthing of the vessel or for the detention at a Mooring Station is given as a directive to the Agents for the guidance of the Master, and the vessel is boarded by the Port Medical Officer immediately upon arrival.

(3) NOTIFICATION OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (REGULATION 14(1)(b).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

The Waterguard of H.M. Customs and Excise maintain a continuous launch patrol of Southampton Water throughout the day and night, and any case of sickness coming to their notice, which has not previously been reported by the master, is notified to the Port Health Office.

The Calshot Signal Station, which is maintained by the Southampton Harbour Board, also report any vessel observed to be displaying a signal indicating circumstances requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer.

Upon receiving a message, the vessel is boarded by a Port Medical Officer as soon as possible at its place of anchorage, or immediately on arrival at the berth.

(4) MOORING STATIONS (REGULATION 22 TO 30)

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

The following Mooring Stations have been established with the concurrence of the Customs and Harbour Authorities, and the consent (where necessary) of the Minister of Health.

Inner Mooring Stations.

(a) For vessels bound for the Railway Docks, Esso Transportation Company's Jetty, or for Shell-Mex Jetty — the usual place of mooring, subject to the vessel being moored at least 6 feet from the quay or jetty.

(b) For vessels bound for places in the Southampton Port Health Area other than those specified at (a) — between Hythe Pier and Pilot Cutter Moorings in Southampton Water.

Outer Mooring Stations.

(a) For vessels not exceeding 500 feet in length — between Hamble Spit Buoy and Shell-Mex Jetty in Southampton Water.

(b) For vessels exceeding 500 feet in length — at Stokes Bay.

The anchorages within the limits of the Outer Mooring Stations are the specified areas for the detention of vessels on which a case or suspected case of a quarantinable disease has been reported.

No standing directions have been issued under the Regulations.

(5) Arrangements for —

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious disease (other than smallpox — see Section VII)

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of such accommodation. Seventy beds are provided for cases of infectious diseases in the Chest Hospital, Southampton ; when this hospital has been full, patients have been sent to the Isolation Hospital at Portsmouth.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.,

The declaration of address and notification of change of address system is in operation for contacts disembarking at the port.

The medical Officer of Health of the district to which passengers are proceeding is informed by letter, giving necessary particulars ; contacts remaining in the borough are kept under observation by the Medical Officer of Health.

The same procedure applies to seamen who are paid off in this port.

When drafts proceed to military depots, they are kept under surveillance by military authorities, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the drafts have proceeded is notified by this authority.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

Disinfection by formalin spray, together with the thorough cleansing of living quarters and hospital accommodation is carried out on all ships after the removal of infectious cases and infected bedding from the quarters.

Disinfection is normally carried out by the staff of the Health Department, but in some instances the work is carried out by the shipping companies under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Contacts and other persons requiring disinfection are taken to the Corporation Disinfecting Station at West Quay, where fully equipped bathrooms are available. All infected bedding, clothing, and other articles removed from ships are also dealt with at the Station by means of steam disinfectors.

SECTION VII — SMALLPOX

- (1) NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT

Smallpox cases arriving in the Port are sent to Crabwood Hospital, near Winchester.

- (2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS

The Southampton Corporation control and maintain a fleet of Ambulances at their West Quay Ambulance Station, and the transport of smallpox cases to hospital is effected by an ambulance from the depot.

All the crews were vaccinated in February, 1951.

- (3) NAME OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT AVAILABLE
Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams, Medical Officer of Health.

- (4) FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX
All material from smallpox or suspected smallpox cases for which laboratory diagnosis is required, is sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII — VENEREAL DISEASE

INFORMATION AS TO THE LOCATION, DAYS AND HOURS OF THE AVAILABLE FACILITIES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN UNDER INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, INCLUDING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT AND THE STEPS TAKEN TO MAKE THESE FACILITIES KNOWN TO SEAMEN

The treatment centre at the corner of New Road and Cardigan Road, Southampton, and the two clinics situated in the old and new docks respectively, are devoted entirely to the treatment of venereal diseases, and provide all facilities for treatment for sailors under the International Convention.

The three clinics are open during the following sessions :—

Town Clinic :	Monday to Friday	0900 - 1200 hours
		1700 - 1900 hours
	Saturday	0900 - 1200 hours
Dock Clinics :	Monday to Friday	0900 - 1000 hours
		1600 - 1700 hours
	Saturday	0900 - 1000 hours

The centres are under the charge of a full-time venereal diseases medical officer, and facilities are provided for daily treatment. The treatment centres enjoy the co-operation of ships' surgeons and shipping companies, who accept certificates of fitness to resume duty issued by the venereal diseases medical officer.

Cases of venereal disease on board vessels in the port coming to the notice of the medical officers, are referred, in the first instance, to the centre in Cardigan Road; and subsequently receive further treatment, either at the centre or at one of the clinics situated in the docks.

In-patient treatment is provided at the General Hospital, Southampton.

Leaflets giving particulars of the facilities available are left by the port health inspectors on board vessels visited by them, and particulars are also given to seamen making application at the Port Health Office.

Notices giving particulars about these diseases are fixed in all the public lavatories in the docks.

SECTION IX — CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE " D "

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	1
	Chickenpox	23	4	24
	Diphtheria	2	—	2
	Dysentery	1	1	2
	Enteris and Paratyphoid			
	Fever	—	1	1
	Erysipelas	1	—	1
	Gastro Enteritis	4	—	4
	German Measles	3	3	5
	Infective Hepatitis	5	6	9
	Influenza	2	—	2
	Leprosy	2	—	2
	Malaria	5	—	4
	Measles	22	1	17
	Mumps	24	4	22
	Pyrexia	5	3	8
	Scarlet Fever	—	2	2
	Tonsillitis	7	21	13
	Tuberculosis	104	7	37
	Venereal Disease	1	2	3
	Whooping Cough	4	—	4
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Chickenpox	2	—	2
	German Measles	2	—	2
	Malaria	1	—	1
	Measles	4	—	4
	Mumps	2	—	2
	Tuberculosis	—	2	2
Cases landed from other ships	Whooping Cough	3	—	2
	Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	1	1
	Chickenpox	1	1	1
	Tuberculosis	9	—	7

SECTION X — OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There was no report during the year of any case infected during the voyage on any ship arriving in the port.

SECTION XI — MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No ships arrived during the year on which plague or suspected plague was reported during the voyage.

SECTION XII — MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS

All vessels which are "home based" at Southampton are regularly inspected every six months for the renewal of the Port Form II Certificate and during the interim period of the granting of such certificates, routine inspections are also carried out by the port health inspectors for evidence of rats.

Systematic inspections are carried out, where practicable, on all other vessels, and in special circumstances day to day inspections are made during discharge of cargoes.

(2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR

A proportion of rats caught on vessels, and all rats found dead from causes not apparent, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

During the year, 16 rats were sent to the laboratory for examination.

(3) ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DERATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR

Professional ratcatchers are available in the port and are employed by the shipping companies in all cases where methods of trapping or poisoning are considered adequate by the Port Health Authority for dealing with slight or moderate rat infestations on ships.

In cases of pronounced or widespread rat infestations, the deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation contractors using cyanide gas.

The following commercial contractors are available for such purposes :—

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, E. 16.

The London Fumigation Co., Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.

Fumigation Services Ltd., Pylon Works, Hertford Road, Barking, Essex.

Ridpests Ltd., 18 Andrew Street, London, E.14.

(4) PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS

Schedules of work are served on shipping companies in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring Deratting Exemption Certificates.

TABLE “ E ”

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

<i>Category</i>					<i>Number</i>
Black rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Brown rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Species not known	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Sent for examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Infected with Plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

TABLE "F"

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of Deratting Certificates issued				Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning		
HCN	Other fumigant (State method)			Total	
1	2	3	4	5	7
4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7

SECTION XIII—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

TABLE "G"

Inspections and Notices

57

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
316 comprising :—			
Defects of original construction	11		
Structural defects through wear and tear	171	316	Complied 235 Part complied 7
Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	384		
TOTAL	316	316	235

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 and 1948

INFORMATION RESPECTING ANY SHELL-FISH BEDS OR LAYINGS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE AUTHORITY STATING WHETHER THEY ARE, IN THE OPINION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, LIABLE TO POLLUTION. A REPORT OF ANY ACTION TAKEN, WHICH SHOULD STATE WHETHER ANY PROHIBITED AREA HAS BEEN PRESCRIBED, SHOULD BE INCLUDED

There are no shell-fish beds within the Port Health District which are maintained or operated commercially.

The Southampton Shell-Fish Order, 1936, made under the above Regulations, still being in operation, prohibits the collection of cockles, winkles or mussels for the purpose for sale for human consumption from layings within the prescribed area as defined in the Order.

Copies of the Order were posted at various points of advantage during the year, and an extract of the Order has been inserted in the local evening paper during the period under review.

Observations have been made from time to time during the year by officers of this Authority ; no infringement of the Order has been noted.

SECTION XV — MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

(1) LIST OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF ALIENS HOLDING WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT

Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams.

Dr. W. P. Cargill.

Dr. S. T. Davies.

Dr. H. D. Rossiter.

(2) LIST OF OTHER STAFF ENGAGED ON THIS WORK Nil.

(3) ORGANISATION OF WORK

On the cross-channel railway steamers from Le Havre and St. Malo, medical inspection is carried out on shore at the same time as the immigration inspection.

On vessels which carry an immigration officer during the voyage to Southampton, the only aliens seen by the Medical Inspector are those referred by the immigration officer when the vessel arrives.

On other vessels medical inspection is carried out on the vessel at the time of routine immigration inspection.

(4) NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

See table on page 60

(5) ACCOMMODATION FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION

The immigration inspection of passengers from the cross-channel boats is carried out in properly equipped sheds adjacent to the berths at which the vessels arrive.

A medical room is available for detailed examinations.

If female passengers have to be examined, the purser of the vessel provides a stewardess to assist.

On other vessels, when necessary, the doctor's office or hospital is used for detailed examinations.

SECTION XVI — MISCELLANEOUS

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD SHIP FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Arrangements are made on application to the Superintendent of the Cemeteries and the Crematorium situated within the Borough of Southampton and maintained by the Corporation.

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detail examination Inspector	Certificates issued					
				Unsound mind or mentally defective	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically Incapacitated	Acute Infectious Disease	Conditionally landed for adequate medical examination	Trans-migrants
A Total number of Aliens landing in the Port	65,660	65,377	222	3	2	2	—	—	—
B Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	7	—	7	6	—	—	1	—	—
C Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving	65,667	65,377	229	9	2	2	3	—	—

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1952.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Australia and New Zealand	13,573	15,096
Canada	13,538	26,887
Channel Islands	102,043	103,939
China and Japan	2,832	7,363
Dutch East Indies	1,552	2,176
Far East	109	624
France	40,784	43,197
Germany	541	487
Holland	284	154
India and Pakistan	2,181	2,059
Middle East	411	200
Poland	—	12
South Africa	27,272	27,963
South America and West Indies	6,240	4,895
United States of America	67,939	86,454
Cruises	10,678	9,463
Miscellaneous	169	160
 TOTAL	 290,146	 331,129

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Armed Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

During 1952, 94 calls were made by transports which landed 1,102 passengers and troops; 406 oil tankers arrived in the authority's area to discharge or load fuel or spirit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the 10 years, 1943-1952

Disease	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	1	4	3	1	—	2	2	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	1	11	11	41	18	31	36	35	56	57
Diphtheria	—	8	2	6	2	4	3	—	6	2
Dysentery	—	—	18	53	27	24	5	22	9	9
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	4	7	11	7	4	3	1	1
Measles	—	1	38	610	46	50	67	42	75	103
Mumps	2	5	20	31	24	31	16	17	32	58
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	9	8	8	5	6	8	2
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	32	2	3	2	7	2	4	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	7	136	309	149	105	102	68	93	122
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	4	15	17	4	8	1	9	13
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS AT SEA

Thirty-five deaths at Sea were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton :—

Cancer	3	Pneumonia	1
Heart Disease	18	Tuberculosis	1
Malaria	1	Other Diseases	11

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year :—

Disease	How dealt with							
	Total Cases Reported	Removed to hospitals or Nursing Homes	Removed to Naval or Military hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at South- ampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at Sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Accidents	29	18	2	—	3	6	—	—
Appendicitis	22	18	—	—	5	3	—	—
Arthritis	6	2	—	—	1	3	—	—
Bronchitis	8	2	1	—	2	3	—	—
Cancer	9	4	—	—	—	2	3	—
Cerbro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	57	9	2	2	9	18	—	17
Diarrhoea	97	—	—	—	—	14	—	17
Dermatitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	9	2	—	—	2	—	—	5
Eczema	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	1
German Measles	23	2	—	2	6	4	—	9
Glandular Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heart Disease	38	15	—	—	1	4	18	—
Infective Hepatitis.....	18	6	5	—	3	—	—	4
Influenza	94	1	—	—	2	1	—	90
Leptosy	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	12	1	4	—	1	—	1	5
Measles	103	8	—	4	28	15	—	48
Mumps	58	8	1	2	17	19	—	11
Mental Disorders	58	41	5	—	1	11	—	—
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Naryngitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ocurisy	8	4	1	—	1	2	—	—
Pneumonia	27	7	2	3	4	6	1	4
Poliomyelitis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pvrexia	9	6	—	—	1	2	—	—
Rheumatism	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	66	12	—	—	3	15	—	36
Tuberculosis	122	33	69	1	—	18	1	—
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral Disease	17	—	—	—	14	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	13	—	—	3	1	4	—	5
Other Diseases	181	63	25	2	21	44	11	15
TOTAL	1,116	271	118	20	131	207	35	334

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

During the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up :—

Tuberculosis D.B.S. arriving on vessels :—

Deck Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Engineers' Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stewards' Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving :—

Deck Department	2	} 17 contacts of four cases notified.
Stewards' Department	15	

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under the above Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order 1951, it is the duty of a local authority to secure so far as practicable that any vessel in their district which is not a sea-going ship is kept free from rats and mice.

The Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Eire, and Northern Ireland, and has, after such inspection issued the appropriate Rodent Control Certificate.

During 1952, 129 Rodent Control Certificates were issued by this Authority. The period of validity of certificate granted under the Order is four months from the date of issue.

HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES

Nationality of Vessel	No. of Sanitary inspections during 1952	No. of vessels on which defects were found	Classification of Defects		
			Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,402	242	8	128	294
Other Nations	528	74	3	43	90
TOTAL	1,930	316	11	171	384

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under.

Verbal notices to abate nuisances.....	294
Written memorandums	12
Letters to Owners	10
TOTAL	316

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied.

<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>Defects With</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Accumulation of stagnant water, rubbish, etc.	14	12
Dampness — Deckhead leaks	2	1
Doors — (a) Missing	12	9
(b) Badly fitting or defective	1	1
Floors — Defective	6	2
Food Lockers and Meat Safes —		
(a) Defective	2	1
(b) Insanitary	1	1
Food Preparing Benches — (a) Defective	10	4
(b) Insanitary	1	1
Food Storage — Insanitary	8	5
Fresh water tanks — Defective	1	1
Carried forward	58	38

<i>Nature of complaint</i> <i>Brought forward</i>	<i>Defects</i> <i>Found</i> 58	<i>Complied</i> <i>With</i> 38
Galleys, Pantries, Food Storage, including equipment therein, insanitary or defective	36	18
Heating — Defective heaters or stoves	4	3
Holds — Dirty	5	5
Ice Boxes — Insanitary	1	—
Infestation —		
Galleys and Pantries (a) Cockroaches	56	53
(b) Flies	4	4
(c) Mice	1	1
(d) Rats	3	3
Provision Rooms (a) Cockroaches	49	45
(b) Flies	3	3
(c) Mice	2	2
(d) Rats	4	3
(e) Weevils	5	2
Accommodation (a) Ants	2	2
(b) Bugs	8	7
(c) Cockroaches	30	27
(d) Fleas	1	1
(e) Flies	2	2
(f) Mice	1	1
(g) Rats	4	4
Hold — Rats	9	9
Living Spaces — Insanitary	9	6
Paintwork — Dirty or Defective	8	3
Ports (a) Broken Glasses	5	2
(b) Other Defects	1	1
Smoke nuisances	5	5
Stores in accommodation	1	1
Sinks (a) Pipes chokes	4	1
(b) Defective	1	1
Washing Facilities — Showers defective	7	6
Washplaces (a) Basins defective	5	3
(b) Basins foul	2	—
(c) Compartment insanitary	10	7
(d) Pipes defective	6	4
(e) Scuppers chokes or in-effective	11	8
(f) Water supply defective	3	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	366	283

				<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>				366	283
W.C.'s	(a)	Compartment insanitary	.....	6	5
	(b)	Flush defective or inadequate		45	30
	(c)	Flush tanks empty	.....	8	7
	(d)	Pans chokes	.....	28	22
	(e)	Pans defective	.....	25	14
	(f)	Pans foul	.....	32	22
	(g)	Scuppers choked	.....	5	3
	(h)	Seats missing or defective	.....	31	18
	(i)	Soil pipes defective	.....	10	8
Other nuisances or defects				10	7
TOTAL				566	419

**NUMBER OF VESSELS VISITED, INCLUDING RE-VISITS,
WITH PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS**

Year	Vessels from Foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1943	384	954	1,338	116	16.69
1944	1,509	386	1,895	147	10.60
1945	1,617	378	1,995	165	14.23
1946	1,643	547	2,190	107	10.32
1947	2,038	827	2,865	188	11.87
1948	2,554	1,124	3,678	367	16.62
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50
1951	2,799	970	3,769	316	13.17
1952	2,574	894	3,468	316	12.49

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Total	Defective
American	171	—	171	1
Belgian	1	7	8	—
British	1,047	467	1,514	243
Burmese	1	—	1	—
Canadian	2	1	3	—
Chinese	1	—	1	—
Danish	4	17	21	2
Dutch	97	182	279	4
Falkland Islands	—	1	1	—
Finnish	1	—	1	—
French	74	17	91	2
German	9	12	21	3
Greek	6	—	6	3
Honduran	6	2	8	2
Irish	1	1	2	—
Israel	3	1	4	2
Italian	22	8	30	5
Liberian	16	11	27	6
Norwegian	21	98	119	17
Panama	162	14	176	24
Polish	1	8	9	—
Portuguese	10	4	14	1
Spanish	2	1	3	—
Swedish	5	19	24	1
Swiss	—	2	2	—
Yugo Slav	1	1	2	—
TOTAL	1,664	874	2,538	316

THE PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) (REVOCATION) REGULATIONS, 1951

These Regulations came into operation on 8th January, 1952.

During the period 1st to 7th January, there was no infringement of the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Three certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs (3) Regulations, 1923, during the year, to enable vessels to complete the medical equipment on board.

SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS — HEALTH CONTROL

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf, continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport. The Health Control at the Eastleigh Airport is only occasionally required, as arrivals from outside the British Isles are infrequent.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1950, and the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, which became operative 1st October, 1952, 65 flying-boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 1,698.

The flying-boats using the Marine Airport, have, during the year under review, been operated by the Aquila Airways Ltd., the aircraft dealt with were, with a few exceptions, on a service maintained to and from Madeira.

During the year, 55 flying-boats arrived from Madeira, 6 from Singapore, 2 from Las Palmas, 1 from Falkland Islands and 1 from Oslo.

Five cases of minor ailments were reported on flying-boats arriving during the year.

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers and crew after they had arrived in this country.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The number of aliens arriving by aircraft and dealt with by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is included in the annual return given in this Report.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF, AND OTHER STATISTICS, DURING THE YEAR 1952

Steamers (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	1,214
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	553
Flying Boats (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	65
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	.....	.....	.....	450
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	.....	.....	.....	321
				<hr/>
Total steam, motor and flying-boats visited	.....	.....	.....	2,603
				<hr/>

Number of British vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	1,579
Number of British vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	810
Number of Foreign vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	1,024
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	120
Total vessels visited			2,603	
Total vessels re-visited			930	
Total	.....	.....	.....	3,533
Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition				2,222
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition				316
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops	.....	.....	.....	468,367
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	.....	.....	.....	341,251
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise)	.....	.....	.....	6,083
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise)	.....	.....	.....	24,778
Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops)				840,479
Number of passengers landed from 15 tenders in So'ton Water	.....	.....	.....	922
Number of passengers landed from 125 tenders in Cowes Roads	.....	.....	.....	8,106
Total number of passengers landed from 140 tenders	.....	.....	.....	9,028
Total number of passengers landed from 65 Flying-boats				1,698
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed from vessels	.....	.....	.....	148
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed about docks	.....	.....	.....	60
Poison Baits laid in Docks	.....	.....	.....	8,949
Poison Baits taken in Docks	.....	.....	.....	3,170
Number of rats examined bacteriologically	.....	.....	.....	52

FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937 AND 1948.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1940.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Inspection and examination of imported foodstuffs covered by the above Regulations has been facilitated by the assistance given by officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, the shipowners and shipping agencies and the various fruit importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 347,328 tons.

The following items are the four principal imports, together with tonnage.

Fruit and Vegetables	.....	.....	148,598
Grain, Flour, etc.	.....	.....	139,570
Provisions, etc.	.....	.....	47,744
Meat	.....	.....	11,416
TOTAL			<hr/> 347,328 <hr/>

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, were as follows :—

Form "A" (consent to removal of unsound food)	.....	.....	7
Form "E" (special procedure)	.....	.....	10
Certificates	.....	.....	13
Export Notices	.....	.....	1
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed)			255
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for inedible purposes)	.....	.....	4
Formal request for examination under Regulation 7(3)	.....	.....	1

QUANTITIES OF MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND HORSE FLESH
LANDED IN THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1952

	Countries of Origin								Total
	Argentina	Belgium	Denmark	France	Holland	South Africa	Uruguay	Brazil		U.S.A.
Beef Quarters—									
Bone in	77,872						2,669		80,541
Boneless	46								46
Cuts	509						154		663
Offal	39,035						2,016	587	41,638
Lamb Carcases	101,798								101,798
Mutton Carcases	31,739								31,739
Mutton Offal	4,231								4,231
Horse Flesh, Bags of						4,897			4,897
Meat Preserves				1,035					1,035
Meat Canned (Cartons)	2,193	517	2,378	98	450	140,194			145,830
Casings (Barrels)									102
Bacon (Bales)						16,011			16,011
TOTALS	257,423	517	2,378	1,133	450	161,102	4,839	587	428,531

FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 20 tons, 13 cwt., 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. ; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qts.	lbs.
Apples		4	3	20
Barley			1	2
Beans			1	2
Butter				7
Carrots	9	—	1	—
Cereals		3	—	—
Cheese			1	5
Fruit (canned)		8	—	10
Fruit (Pulp and Juice)		11	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (Dried)		2	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish (Canned)				13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flour Products		5	3	24
Grapes		16	3	24
Grapefruit		1	3	20
Jam				1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jellies				5
Lemons			2	19
Meat Products (Canned)		18	3	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat (Preserved)	1	5	3	20
Meat (Fresh and Offal)		10	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Melons		10	—	—
Milk (Canned)			1	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nectarines				14
Nuts			1	21
Onions		5	—	—
Oranges	1	6	2	4
Preserves			1	22
Peanut Butter			2	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peel				4
Pepper				3
Pickles and Sauce				7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plums		3	3	6
Pears		9	—	22
Pineapples	1	7	1	6
Potatoes		5	—	—
Rabbits			2	4
Rice				1
Sago				6
Sugar				1
Tomatoes	1	1	3	15
Vegetables (Canned)		8	3	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wheat				4
TOTAL	20	13	—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONDEMNED FOOD — METHOD OF DISPOSAL

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Destroyed by burning or dumping	20	2	1	12
For inedible purposes		10	2	22
TOTAL	20	13	—	6

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for analysis during the year, as provided by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken
1	Peanut Butter	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory
2	Beans in Tomato Sauce with Pork	„	Tin 220 ppm.—Note, Tin approaches the recommended upper limit of 280 ppm. No action taken.
3	French Sausage	France	Faecal contamination. 1,000 lbs destroyed.
4	Concentrated Cream of Tomato Soup	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.
5	Jelly Crystals	„	Sample Satisfactory.
6	Glace Pine	„	{ Samples satisfactory.
7	Glace Pine	„	
8	Emulsified Fat	„	
9	Cut Mixed Peel	„	Samples satisfactory.
10			
11	Mincemeat	„	Acidity 3.4% as Citric acid. Total sugars, 64.8%. Fat, 0.4%. S.O. 200 ppm. Importers informed re deficiency of fat.
12			
13	Coconut Mixture	„	Sample satisfactory.
14	Beans in Tomato Sauce with Vienna Sausage	„	Sample satisfactory.
15	Tomato Juice	„	Sample satisfactory.
16	Tomator Juice	„	Blown condition. Unfit by reason of their having fermented. 301 tin condemned.
17			
18	Strawberry Pulp	Holland	Sample satisfactory.
19	Salad Cream	„	
	Concentrate	S. Africa	No egg solids found in this sample.
20	Frozen Pork Sausages	U.K.	Sample satisfactory.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken
21	Frozen Beef Sausages	U.K.	Sour. 1,904 lbs. condemned.
22	Tinned Pork		
23	Luncheon Meat	S. Africa	Samples satisfactory.
24	Tinned Pilchards		
25	in Tomato Soup	„	Samples satisfactory.
26	Seville Orange Marmalade	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.
27			
28	Apricot Jam	„	Sample satisfactory.
29			
30	Glace Pineapple	„	Sample satisfactory.
31	Piccalilli	U.K.	Evidence of long storage but not unfit. Merchant advised.
32	Pickled Onions	„	ditto.
33	Pickled Cabbage	„	ditto.
34	Mixed Pickles	„	ditto.
35	Pickled Onions	„	ditto.
36	Mixed Pickles	„	ditto.
37	Canned Shrimps	Norway	Tin 32 ppm. Discoloured and deteriorated. Merchant advised.
38	Canned Shrimps	„	Sample satisfactory.
39	Canned Garden		
40	Peas	S. Africa	Samples satisfactory.
41			
42	Canned Rock	„	
43	Lobster	„	Samples satisfactory.
44			
45	Tomato Paste	„	Sample satisfactory.

Offal

All offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing and was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Canned Goods

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 1,158,279 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs, as such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health Regulations.

The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926

There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

Under Part VI (Transport and Handling) inspection of meat conveying vehicles has been carried out within the area, and general observations have been made during discharge of meats and meat products, aboard ships, on quayside and in cargo sheds.

Caseous Lymphadenitis

As in previous years a percentage examination of consignment of mutton and lambs has been carried out.

Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations, 1949

There have been no imports of whalemeat and products into the port during the year under review.

Horse Meat

During the year under review the import of approximately 185 tons of horse meat represented the opening on an unusual trade through this port.

Re-Export

Acting on a request made by the Bristol Public Health Department this Authority witnessed the re-export of a consignment of Canned Pork Sausage to the Union of South Africa.

SURVEY OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

Operated under Part 3 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.
General

1. ADMINISTRATION

The Local Health Authority in Southampton has established a Health Committee composed of members of the Borough Council and co-opted members, two of the latter are members of the medical profession, nominated by the Local Medical Committee. This body deals with the services operated under Part 3 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The staff of the Health Department is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. He is assisted in this work by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and assistant medical officers. The dental staff consists of a Chief Dental Officer and one assistant dental officer, with private dental practitioners, who collectively undertake seven sessions per week.

The non-medical staff includes :—

- The Superintendent Health Visitor.
- The Supervisor of Midwives (non-medical).
- The Home Nursing Superintendent.
- The Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- The Principal Administrative Assistant.

In addition there is a Chief Clerk and a Senior Clerk, together with a complete clerical staff.

The Consultant Chest Physician and the Chest Physician, who hold appointments with the Regional Hospital Board, devote three elevenths of their time to work in connection with the department's Care and After-Care Scheme.

By an arrangement with the Hampshire County Council Health Authority, District Nurses and Midwives attached to the Southampton authority visit patients living in two council housing estates situated immediately outside the borough boundary. The Southampton Ambulance Service, in cases of emergency, deals with accidents occurring on the border of the borough boundary, and also undertakes the removal of patients normally resident in Southampton, from the Fred Woolley House (previously known as the Home of Recovery) which is also outside the borough, to hospitals and addresses in Southampton.

2. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION IN OTHER PARTS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

A Liaison Committee which was set up in June, 1951, consists of the Chairman and Medical Officer of Health representing the Local Health Authority; the Chairman and Secretary of the Southampton Group Hospital Management Committee and the Chairman and Clerk of the Local Executive Council, together with a representative of the County Health Authority.

This Committee meets quarterly and various matters are brought forward affecting the three services, following which certain recommendations and resolutions are passed which are then considered by the individual bodies.

Apart from this local Liaison Committee, another body which is also termed a Liaison Committee meets at regular intervals and represents a much larger area. This Committee does not include elected members of the Council and consists of Medical Officers of Health with their Administrative Assistants, together with representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Western Area subdivision of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

In order to encourage integration between the Local Health Authority services and the Southampton hospitals arrangements have been made for the house officers from the Southampton Children's Hospital to attend the Local Authority Clinics as observers, and in exchange the assistant medical officers of health employed by the Local Health Authority attend weekly meetings of the out-patients department of the Children's Hospital where the consulting paediatricians discuss clinical cases in detail, many of these cases having originated by reference to the hospital from the school clinics and school inspections.

The health visitors in Southampton also act as school nurse and tuberculosis nurses, although it is anticipated in our future arrangements that four specifically appointed health visitors will be used for visiting tubercular patients. With the establishment of a chest clinic which is at present in course of erection it is hoped that there will be an improvement in their clerical arrangements and that this will improve the follow-up of contacts and more comprehensive information regarding the care and after-care will be supplied to the Health Department. It has been found that much of the health visitor's time has been largely wasted under existing arrangements because of the lack of office administration failing to request reports from this source on tubercular cases.

No arrangement has yet been instituted of sending health visitors to the hospitals. In the first place the almoners appear to have established themselves in the minds of the consultants as the proper officers to undertake the necessary investigation regarding their cases. Owing to the fact that the authorised establishment of health visitors in the Southampton area has never been reached no pressure has been brought to bear on the hospitals to allow health visitors to visit the out-patients and wards for the follow-up of cases, although we have succeeded in encouraging certain of the almoners to pass information by telephone to the Superintendent Health Visitor regarding certain after-care recommendations.

The arrangement for sending reports on discharge of patients to the Local Health Authority has been a complete failure. Reluctance is expressed by the consultants on ethical grounds to supplying what they term is confidential information regarding the clinical condition of their patients to the Local Health Authority. There is, however, hope that this matter will be settled centrally and some standard form containing the information agreed upon by both the consultants and local health authorities will be used.

An approach has been made to the general practitioners as to whether they would be prepared to meet the health visitors and thus get to know them for the purpose of follow-up in their own practices.

A leaflet (specimen attached) entitled "Guide to the Health Services in Southampton," was printed in the year 1948. Copies of this leaflet were distributed at the various welfare centres, from the offices of the Local Health Authority and by the health visitors.

A booklet is in course of preparation which will give details of all the services administered through the Local Health Authority. When published this booklet will be distributed to all the general practitioners practising in the area, in addition to distribution to the public.

In connection with the domiciliary nursing service, it is found that here there is excellent co-operation between the general practitioners and the service. In Southampton the service in question had been in operation for many years under the auspices of the Queen's Institute. Although the Local Health Authority have now accepted the full responsibility for this work the service still retains its old title of Queen's Institute, and every encouragement is made to enlist those with the Queen's qualification. The Local Authority pay an affiliation fee and the Institute send one of their officers into the area periodically to inspect the arrangements and report to the Local Health Authority. An attempt was made to link up the domiciliary

nursing service with the nursing service at the Clinic by arranging that some of the patients requiring injections could attend at one of the area Clinics where a nurse would be in attendance for a certain period during the morning. It was, however, found from the operational point of view that this entailed a good deal of inconvenience to some of the patients and has later been discontinued.

There is good co-operation between the hospital almoners and the home nursing service. Information is passed to the Home Nursing Superintendent relative to those patients who need care in the way of nursing or dressings on discharge from hospital.

All the general practitioners in the town were informed by letter of the Local Authority's proposals with regard to diphtheria immunisation and were asked to state whether they wished to enter into the proposed scheme.

3. JOINT USE OF STAFF

Consultants employed by the Regional Hospital Board conduct sessions in the Ante-Natal Clinic. The specialists who work in the Ear, Nose and Throat and Child Guidance Clinics also see children under five years of age referred by general practitioners, or from Child Welfare Clinics. The services of a specialist working in the Local Education Authority Eye Clinic are provided through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services and children of pre-school age are seen in that clinic.

4. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Under the Care and After-Care Scheme the services of the British Red Cross, and St. John Ambulance Service are utilised for the loan of certain articles of nursing equipment, including bed-rests, bed-cradles, and draw sheets.

These organisations also co-operate with the department in providing female escorts when this is recommended for patients to be removed by ambulance or rail, and also for children travelling to holiday homes for whom the Local Authority has accepted financial responsibility.

The drivers attached to the Hospital Car Service are volunteers and work under the direction of an Area Transport Officer. The officer acts on behalf of the St. John Ambulance, British Red Cross and Women's Voluntary Services, who operated the service prior to the introduction of the National Health Service.

Particular Services

5. CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

Five gynaecological ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held each week by consultants in the main health centre at King's Park Road, and at Sydney House Clinic. Four ante-natal clinics, conducted by women assistant medical officers, are held each week at Bitterne Park, Swaythling, Sydney House and Oatlands House Clinics.

The following is a summary of attendances :—

		<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Gynaecological :—					
King's Park Road	.....	584	1,836	2,420	
Sydney House	.....	51	55	106	
				—————	2,526
Ante-natal :—					
King's Park Road	.....	1,561	10,031	11,592	
Sydney House	.....	470	3,108	3,578	
Oatlands House	.....	136	925	1,061	
Swaythling	.....	49	383	432	
Bitterne Park	.....	28	163	191	
				—————	16,854
Post-natal :—					
King's Park Road	.....	734	176	910	
Sydney House	.....	214	17	231	
*Oatlands House	.....	50	8	58	
*Swaythling	.....	18	1	19	
*Bitterne Park	.....	16	1	17	
				—————	1,235

(*examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic).

Blood tests are taken from all patients unless they have had this done elsewhere previously. When booking cases for delivery at home the midwives issue forms for production to the private practitioner, who then makes the necessary arrangements for blood specimens to be taken and sent to the Royal South Hants Hospital.

The Borough Council makes an annual contribution to the Church Army Hostel in Southampton, and contributes in certain individual cases to the Mother and Baby Homes under the auspices of the Winchester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association, which

provides maternity home accommodation for unmarried expectant mothers, both during the confinement and for varying periods of time afterwards.

Mothercraft classes are held regularly at three of the health clinics, and are restricted to women having their first babies. Amongst the subjects covered is gas and air analgesia, with demonstrations. Ante-natal and post-natal relaxation exercises are given regularly. Encouraging reports in connection with these classes are received from the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit and from nursing homes in which patients have been confined. Maternity outfits are supplied, free of charge, to all patients having their confinements at home. These outfits are issued at the clinics on the production of a note sent by the midwife booked to attend the case.

Child Welfare

Seven child welfare centres are established covering the majority of the larger residential areas of the town. Each centre is in the charge of an assistant medical officer of health, assisted by health visitors, and one or more clinic assistants. Facilities are available for periodic weighing, medical examination, sunlight treatment, smallpox vaccination, and immunisation against diphtheria. Immunisation against whooping cough is arranged upon parental request. Children requiring examination by consultants are referred to the appropriate local authority clinic or to hospital. No clinics are held by general practitioners in their own premises.

Attendances at welfare centres :—

	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road	9,176	9,938	19,114
Sydney House	4,740	5,494	10,234
Oatlands House	4,709	4,992	9,701
Swaythling	3,766	4,149	7,915
Bitterne Park	3,457	3,687	7,144
Sholing	1,837	1,963	3,800
The Common (to 18.12.52)	1,474	1,602	3,076
	<hr/> 29,159 <hr/>	<hr/> 31,825 <hr/>	<hr/> 60,984 <hr/>

		<i>Number of Weighings</i>	<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
King's Park Road	.....	9,679	3,234
Sydney House	.....	5,164	2,151
Oatlands House	.....	4,885	2,125
Swaythling	.....	3,970	1,721
Bitterne Park	.....	3,652	1,830
Sholing	.....	1,852	776
The Common (to 18.12.52)		1,471	463
		<hr/> 30,673 <hr/>	<hr/> 12,300 <hr/>

The number of welfare centres was decreased during the year to six, as a result of the closing of the centre held at The Common Clinic on 18th December.

Care of Premature Infants

All infants weighing up to 5½ lbs. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied by the department, including a cot, and the provision of hot water bottles, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, or when the clinical condition indicates it, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot, a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year :—

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| (a) Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the area. | (i) Born at home | ..... | ..... | 75 |
| | (ii) Born in hospital or nursing home | ..... | ..... | 131 |
- (b) Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not) :

	Born at home						Grand Total
	Transferred to hospital	Nursed entirely at home					
		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	
2lbs. 3ozs. or less	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Over 2lbs. 3ozs up to & incl. 3lbs. 4ozs.	3	—	—	—	1	1	4
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	—	3	1	—	5	9	9
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	—	—	—	—	13	13	13
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	1	—	1	2	44	47	48
TOTAL	4	3	2	3	63	71	75
	Born in private Nursing Homes						
		Nursed entirely in Homes					
2lbs. 3ozs. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 2lbs. 3ozs up to & incl. 3lbs. 4ozs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	—	1	—	—	3	4	4
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	—	1	—	—	5	6	6
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	—	—	—	—	22	22	22
TOTAL	—	2	—	—	30	32	32
	Born in Hospitals						
2lbs. 3ozs. or less		8	4	—	1	14	14
Over 2lbs. 3ozs. up to and incl. 3lbs. 4ozs.		1	2	—	3	6	6
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.		2	1	—	19	22	22
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.		—	2	—	23	25	25
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.		1	1	—	47	49	49
TOTAL		13	10	—	93	116	116

Infectious Diseases

1.

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement
Number of cases notified during the year	9	—	—	—	13	109
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	9	—	—	—	13	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	2	—	—	—	—	—

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year, in which :—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	8
(b) Vision was impaired	—
(c) Vision was lost	—
(d) The patient died	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	1
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	—
TOTAL	9

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Arrangements are made for the distribution of the Ministry of Food welfare foods at the seven welfare clinics, and in addition, other dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, and various nutrient preparations are available at cost price plus ten per cent. when prescribed for medical reasons by the medical officer.

Dental Care

Approximately six per cent. of the time of the dental officers is devoted to the care of nursing mothers and young children. The service is handicapped through shortage of staff, and during the period under review efforts have been made to recruit dental staff. The existing staff has been augmented by the employment on a sessional basis of dentists in private practice, who undertake on an average a total of seven sessions weekly.

All the available treatment is still being given at Cardigan Road Clinic, but since May, Oatlands House Clinic has been re-opened, and the X-ray facilities at that clinic are now available as required.

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

		Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	.....	66 (31)	45 (28)	39 (28)	39 (28)
Children under five	.....	399 (268)	341 (234)	296 (234)	296 (234)

(Figures in brackets relate to the previous year)

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

		Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
			Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers		66	—	29	5	—	—	19	—	—	—
Children under five	.....	575	—	276	31	—	—	17	—	—	—

Other Provision

Four day nurseries are established in Southampton for the care of children under school age whose mothers are engaged in employment. Accommodation is available for a total of 125 children.

In accordance with the powers granted under the National Health Service Act, 1952, the Health Committee decided to institute a graduated scale of charges as from 6th October. This scale ranged from a maximum charge of 6s. 10d. per day, the average cost per place provided to a minimum of 2s. 1d. per day, the cost of meals provided, in respect of the first child, with the addition of 2s. 1d. per day in respect of subsequent children.

The institution of these charges resulted in a decrease in attendance at the nurseries, particularly at the Tremona Road Nursery. Prior to this, there had been a waiting list throughout the year for each of the nurseries except Tremona Road.

The following are details of the attendances at the day nurseries :

	<i>Northlands</i>	<i>Tremona Road</i>	<i>Freemantle Common</i>	<i>Swaythling</i>
Number of places	20	50	25	30
Average daily number on register	21.85	35.94	27.73	28.06
Average daily attendance	16.82	30.33	22.79	19.46
Total attendances for the year	4,307	7,765	5,835	4,983

The total attendances for all nurseries, 22,890, shows a decrease on the total for 1951, which was 26,604. This decrease, as noted above, is largely due to the increased charges put into effect in October.

The routine medical inspection of all children attending the nurseries is carried out every two months by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention are referred to the specialist clinics or their own doctors.

Much stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and many parents consent to this being carried out soon after their child's admission.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has expired.

A system of priority admission to the day nurseries has been in operation throughout the year in accordance with the following categories :— (a) mothers who are separated, have been deserted or divorced, widows, and mothers with illegitimate children, (b) husband ill or disabled, (c) mother suffering from tuberculosis, or in hospital, or sick at home, (d) children deserted by their mother, (e) mother deceased, (f) the existence of housing difficulties where such difficulties are detrimental to the child.

6. Domiciliary Midwifery

The Municipal Midwifery Service is staffed by seventeen fully trained midwives. The medical supervision of these midwives is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health, and a non-medical Supervisor of Midwives is appointed to supervise both municipal and private midwives. This officer makes regular visits of inspection in connection with the work, submitting periodic reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

Gas and air analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife, the patient's acceptance being first obtained, and medical examination being arranged in all cases. The responsibility for the collection and return of the apparatus from and to the midwives residence is required to be undertaken by the patient. In the case of a night emergency the midwives convey the apparatus by taxi. In a case of emergency during the day when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus, the midwives can obtain the services of a van by telephoning the West Quay Ambulance Depot. All the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

The number of cases receiving analgesia during the year was 851, as compared with 816 cases in 1951 and 711 cases in 1950. The figure of 851 represents 75% of the maternity cases attended by domiciliary midwives during the year, and it would appear that the nervousness with mothers concerning analgesia has now been overcome in the majority of cases. Demonstrations, showing the gas and air apparatus in use, are still given at the ante-natal clinics and at the mothercraft classes, and there is no doubt that these demonstrations have been largely responsible for the increase in the number of requests from mothers for the use of analgesia at their confinements.

The municipal midwives attend regularly at the ante-natal clinics, and also undertake treatment and give advice to their own cases at certain of the health clinics.

As a routine measure when booking cases the midwives advise expectant mothers to consult the private practitioner. The necessary arrangements have been made to enable midwives to call for medical aid when this is needed.

The selection of women whose confinement in hospital is recommended on social grounds is undertaken by the Supervisor of Midwives in co-operation with the consultant attending the ante-natal clinics.

Provision is made each year for two midwives to attend post-graduate courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives. Six of the midwives act as midwifery teachers and during the past year twenty-four pupils were received for a three months district training from the training schools attached to the Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester, and the Southampton General Hospital.

During the year 58 notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary services.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected. This is carried out at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, under the supervision of a trained nurse, or at the home of the midwife during the week-end if the infection is not of a serious nature.

Notifications received by the local supervising authority, and visits made in connection with midwifery work during the year were as follows :—

Notifications :

Intention to practise	.....	.....	.....	58
Sending for medical aid	.....	.....	.....	81
Deaths or stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	24
Artificial feeding	.....	.....	.....	277
Contact with infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	10
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	9
Laying out dead bodies	.....	.....	.....	6

Visits :

By inspector of midwives —

Routine inspection of midwives	.....	.....	79
Routine inspection of maternity homes	.....	.....	74
Special visits of enquiry	.....	.....	177

The following are details of notification forms issued to midwives requesting attendance of medical aid :—

Ante-Natal—		<i>Mother</i>	<i>Child</i>
Referred to private practitioners	.....	81	
Referred to ant-natal clinic	.....	—
Albuminaria	.....	—
Miscarriages	.....	9	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	.....	5	
Unsatisfactory general condition	.....	13	
Presentation	.....	1	
Varicose Veins	.....	—
Vaginal discharge	.....	—
Labour—			
Delivery	.....	—
Post-partum haemorrhage	.....	4	
Ruptured Perineum	.....	18	
Retained Placenta	.....	—
Breech and footling	.....	1	
Prolonged labour	.....	6	
Feebleness and prematurity	.....		5
Stillbirth	.....		1
Puerperium—			
Rise in temperature	.....	6	
Eyes	.....		3
Death of baby	.....		—
Post-natal—			
Unsatisfactory general condition	.....	2	7

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority during the year :—

	Domiciliary		Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
1. Midwives employed by the Authority	989	61	—	—	989	61
2. Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	—	—	1,515	304	1,515	304
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	68	21	287	270	355	291
TOTALS	1,057	82	1,802	574	2,859	656

Municipal Midwifery Service. At the end of the year there were 17 midwives employed under the municipal midwifery service. The full establishment approved by the Council is 20 midwives.

There are now six municipal midwifery teachers for the district. During the year twenty-four pupils were received for a three months' period from the training schools attached to the Royal County Hospital, Winchester, and the Southampton General Hospital, and all were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

The arrangements made during 1948 with a local hire-service firm for taxis to be supplied as a priority for the conveyance of municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. have continued throughout the year. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is of great assistance to the midwife when called to an emergency case at night, and particularly so where it is necessary to convey the heavy gas and air apparatus to the patient's home.

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives :—

Cases attended—

Maternity	61	} 1,088
Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	.....	989
Emergency	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

Notification Forms issued—

Sending for medical aid :

Ante-natal	24	} 73
Delivery	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Post-natal and infants	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Laying out a dead body	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Contact with infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Artificial feeding	.....	.....	.....	.....	46

Number of cases of :

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Neo-natal deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

Number of patients removed to hospital 52

Nursing Homes. Quarterly inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations :—

(1)	<i>No. of beds provided for:</i>			
	<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Registrations withdrawn during the year	—	—	—	—
Homes registered at end of year	12	43	64	107
(2) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			.....	—
Number of appeals against such orders	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of cases in which such orders have been :				
(a) Confirmed on appeal .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Disallowed .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(3) Number of applications for exemption from registration			.....	—
Number of cases for exemption :				
(a) Granted .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Withdrawn .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Refused .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(4) Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives			.....	74

7. Health Visiting

The staff consists of the Superintendent Health Visitor, and sixteen health visitors, the establishment being one Superintendent and twenty health visitors. An area of the Borough is allocated to each health visitor, who as school nurse also works in the schools within her area. In addition to the visitation of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the health visitors make visits in connection with the ophthalmia neonatorum regulations, the tuberculosis regulations, infectious disease, the School Health Service, aged persons, and on behalf of the Children's Officer. Home visits are made at the request of general medical practitioners, and upon the receipt of discharge notifications from the local hospitals in respect of child patients. Follow-up work is undertaken in connection with the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of the Sick Scheme.

An approved training course for student health visitors is held at the Southampton University. Students must undertake to serve the Corporation for fifteen months after qualification. During the nine months' training, travelling expenses, enrolment fees, tuition fees for the course, and examination fees are paid by the Local Authority, and a grant of £5 is made towards the purchase of reference and text books. In special circumstances a candidate failing in the first attempt is given a second opportunity to pass the examination. During the past year three applicants have been accepted as sponsored students of the Southampton County Borough Council. The Rushcliffe recommendation that health visitors should attend refresher courses at five yearly intervals has been accepted and put into effect.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year :—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant mothers	196	210	406
Children under 1 year of age	3,078	9,831	12,909
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age	775	12,907	13,682
Midwives Acts	14	15	29
Ophthalmia neonatorum regulations	20	—	20
Tuberculosis Regulations	111	1,920	2,031
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc.	595	—	595
School Clinic cases, following up	502	232	734
Visits for Children's Officer	13	10	23
Other visits	1,705	7,808	9,513
	<hr/> 7,009	<hr/> 32,933	<hr/> 39,942

8. Home Nursing

The present staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, and twenty-five full-time and four part-time district nurses, including two male nurses, the establishment being thirty full-time nurses. The service operates from the Nurses Home at Winn Road, and until recently a branch home was operating to cover the Woolston area. This latter home has now been closed and is to be converted into one ground floor and two single flats for home nurses. Residential accommodation is available for twelve nurses at the Winn Road home.

General practitioners requiring the services of a district nurse apply to the Superintendent direct. The hospital almoners also approach the Superintendent in connection with patients discharged from hospital and requiring the services of a district nurse. Of the 2,977 new cases referred during 1952, 2,237 were general medical cases, 272 surgical, 157 pulmonary tuberculosis, 115 pneumonias, and 178 were in connection with midwifery.

Consideration has been given to the provision of a night service but it has not yet been possible to provide this. No provision has been made for refresher courses for the nursing staff, and no arrangements exist for district training.

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9. Vaccination and Immunisation

Advice concerning vaccination and diphtheria immunisation is given by the health visiting staff and by medical officers at the Child Welfare and School clinics. In addition publicity drives are organised to coincide with the national publicity. A birthday "greetings" card is sent to the parents of each child approaching the age of one year recommending protection against diphtheria. The medical officers undertaking medical inspections at school and examinations at the school clinics recommend "boosting" injections of diphtheria prophylactic. Immunisation against whooping cough is given upon request being made by the parents.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

At the present time 87 medical practitioners have agreed to take part in the local health authority's arrangements, and during the year a total of 2,103 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information on the subject and has been prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	1,009	126	145	54	161	1,495
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	14	93	501	608

No cases of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis were reported during the period.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The number of children receiving complete treatment during the year was 2,560 as compared with 2,464 in the previous year. Of this number, 1,671 were treated at the various municipal clinics and 889 by private practitioners. Re-inforcing injections were given to 1,953 children, 1,607 at clinics and 346 through private practitioners.

No publicity campaign was held in 1952. The full effect of the campaign held in the latter part of 1951 was not apparent until the first few months of 1952 when large numbers of consent forms were received. During the year, however, no opportunity was lost at school medical inspections to obtain the parents consent for re-inforcing and primary injections.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria. Table A

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken during the year :—

(i) New Cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,611
<hr/>							
Protective injections :—							
Purified Toxoid Alum Precipitated First Injection							1,611
„ „ „ Second injection	.....						1,671
„ „ „ Additional injection							1,607
							<hr/>
							4,889
<hr/>							
(ii) Immunisation at Clinics :							
Number of Clinics held	316						(339)
Total number of attendances	.....	.....	4,889				(5,479)
Number of Children who have completed course	.....	.....		1,671			(1,502)
Number of re-inforcing courses	.....	.....			1,607		(2,276)
Immunisation by Private Doctors :							
Number of Children who have completed course	.....	.....		889			(962)
Number of re-inforcing courses	.....	.....			346		(442)
				<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total number immunised	.....	.....		2,560	1,953		
				(2,464)	(2,718)		
				<hr/>	<hr/>		

(Figures in brackets refer to the Year 1951)

TABLE "B"

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1952

Age at 31.12.52 Born in year	.....	.....	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	5-9 1943-1947	10-14 1938-1942	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	.....	.....	47	1,223	1,815	1,826	2,214	10,317	8,356	25,798
Estimated mid-year child population, under 15 years, 1952					15,700				26,400	42,100

10. Ambulance Service

During the year 1952, 13,018 patients were carried in the course of 10,263 journeys and a total of 128,708 miles covered by the ambulances. Prior to that year the tendency had been for figures to increase and the halt in this trend apparent during 1952 is partly explained by the installation of radio-control in the ambulances in April. Frequent discussions have taken place at the liaison meetings described in paragraph 2, in an effort to economise in the use of the ambulances. A recent suggestion to co-ordinate the ordering of the vehicles by the hospitals under one responsible officer is now receiving consideration. A careful watch is kept to avoid abuse of the service and the few minor cases reported have been investigated and appropriate action taken to avoid repetition.

Resuscitation equipment and Dunlopillo mattresses and pillows have been recently fitted to the ambulances in addition to radio-control, mention of which has already been made.

AMBULANCE SERVICE Summary of work carried out during the year

YEAR 1952	Southampton General Hospital	Southampton Eye Hospital	Chest Hospital	Southampton Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors, Private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Calls Made, but Services not Required	Total Calls Received at Ambulance Depot	Patients Carried	Number of Journeys	Total Mileage
January	89	4	151	48	654	17	95	129	77	1,264	1,187	1,093	12,875
February	69	1	103	47	559	14	93	129	44	1,059	1,015	949	11,595
March	126	1	188	32	587	18	106	112	70	1,240	1,170	1,027	12,118
April	123	3	147	9	598	15	103	152	70	1,220	1,150	921	10,208
May	103	1	139	43	541	15	103	174	51	1,170	1,119	868	10,193
June	100	3	127	22	553	16	97	155	56	1,129	1,073	825	9,123
July	89	9	59	20	545	17	102	186	68	1,095	1,027	850	10,989
August	86	3	49	23	595	12	102	172	73	1,115	1,042	839	10,292
September	84	5	56	18	598	18	89	142	81	1,091	1,010	819	8,714
October	97	6	71	28	648	12	85	128	60	1,135	1,075	682	11,569
November	96	4	67	18	606	12	87	149	57	1,096	1,039	657	9,835
December	56	2	48	24	728	17	92	144	54	1,165	1,111	733	11,197
TOTAL	1,110	42	1,205	332	7,212	183	1,154	1,772	761	13,779	13,018	10,263	128,708

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

During the past year a considerable increase has been recorded in the work undertaken by the Hospital Car Service. The mileage covered totalled 150,969 being an increase of 32,256 miles compared with the figure for the previous year. At the 31st December the names of twenty-five drivers were on the register.

The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year :—

PATIENTS CARRIED, JOURNEYS AND MILEAGE COVERED DURING 1952

1952			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	.....	.....	2,135	836	12,258
February	.....	.....	2,329	890	12,926
March	.....	.....	2,274	836	14,499
April	.....	.....	2,144	757	11,023
May	.....	.....	2,424	818	13,084
June	.....	.....	2,162	715	12,124
July	.....	.....	2,352	739	13,725
August	.....	.....	1,810	621	11,547
September	.....	.....	1,989	632	12,872
October	.....	.....	2,112	688	13,231
November	.....	.....	1,955	606	11,883
December	.....	.....	2,139	547	11,797
			<hr/> 25,825 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,685 <hr/>	<hr/> 150,969 <hr/>

11. Prevention, Care and After-Care

Work under this section is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. Tuberculosis cases normally referred by the Chest Clinic Almoner, are assisted with the supply of beds and bedding, and articles of clothing, these being usually supplied free of cost. In approved cases financial responsibility is accepted by the local authority, on the recommendation of the Consultant Chest Physician, for the rehabilitation of tuberculosis patients at Enham-Alamein and Papworth Village Settlements. Boarding-out allowances are paid in approved cases in respect of child contacts of tuberculosis patients.

On medical recommendation the Care and After-Care Scheme is made available to persons suffering from other forms of illness or disability, who are in need of such items as bedding, rubber mattresses, lifting equipment, etc. The Local Authority also accepts financial responsibility for the maintenance at holiday homes of persons recovering from illness.

The Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care Sub-Committee meet at monthly intervals, and to co-ordinate the work undertaken at the Chest Clinic, the Chest Physician and the Chest Clinic Almoner are present at these meetings.

The following are details of the work carried out under this section during the past year :—

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

A total of 179 vaccinations were undertaken, details of which are as under :—

	<i>January - June</i>	<i>July - December</i>
Hospital Nurses	18	12
Hospital Domestic Staff	1	4
Children	57	—
General Public	—	87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	76	103
	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOLIDAY HOME ADMISSIONS

Twenty-two cases (10 children 12 adults) were accepted for varying periods of convalescence, the local health authority excepting financial responsibility for these cases.

PROVISION OF BEDS, BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.

The undermentioned items were supplied to patients, the majority of whom were referred for consideration by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic :—

<i>Beds and Bedding :</i>	Bed, hospital type with pulley	1
	Beds, iron	11
	Blankets	35
	Mattresses	11
	Mattresses, sorbo	1
	Pillows	23
	Pillow cases	40
	Sheets, cotton	41
<i>Clothing (males) :</i>	Boots, pairs	1
	Overcoats	2
	Pants	4
	Pyjamas	2
	Raincoats	1
	Shirts	4
	Suits	3
	Trousers	1
	Vests	4
<i>Clothing (females) :</i>	Vests	2
<i>Clothing (children) :</i>	Overcoats	1
<i>Other Items :</i>	Binette (for soiled dressings)	1
	Towels	3

12. Domestic Help

The Domestic Help Scheme provides for cases coming within the undermentioned categories :—

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity — during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers and for dealing with applications for help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties, but, owing to the uncertain nature of the maternity cases, it is found convenient to maintain a separate pool of helpers to be available for this work, as and when required.

The number of maternity cases supplied with help has greatly decreased. This is undoubtedly due to the charge applied, since there continues to be a considerable number of enquiries and applications for this service. In most cases, however, the family income is quite substantial, but applicants are not prepared to pay the charge for which they are assessed and consequently make private arrangements.

This trend is also reflected in other categories, but, as the demand for help for the aged, infirm and chronic sick is greatly increasing, it is possible to deal with a larger number of these cases.

From time to time, applications, which are treated as normal requests, are received for the provision of Home Helps in the homes of tuberculosis patients, only volunteers being used for these cases ; but this type of case continues to be a problem as there are very few helpers who are prepared to undertake this work, and those who have volunteered are fully employed on these cases.

The assessment of the charge payable for help supplied is based on the scale recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations. There are no facilities for the training of domestic helps.

The following tables give details of the work undertaken during the year and of the number of workers employed at 31st December, with comparative figures for the years 1950 and 1951 :—

Cases supplied with help :	1952	1951	1950
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))	214	258	279
Maternity (Category (d))	16	30	63
TOTAL	230	288	342

Workers employed 31st December :

For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c) (Full-time)	5	5	5
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c) (Part-time)	29	30	34
For cases under Category (d) (Pool)	5	9	9
TOTAL	39	44	48

13. Health Education

The exhibition stands, and topics provided by the Central Council for Health Education have been in constant use. Appropriate publications, posters and pamphlets issued by the Central Council of the Accident Prevention Council have been purchased and distributed at the various clinics and infant welfare centres. In addition a supply of general leaflets dealing with burns and scalds and published by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents was obtained for distribution by the health visiting staff.

14. Mental Health

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows :—

(1) *Mental Treatment.* The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency.* The ascertainment of defective persons in the area ; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions ; the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

(i) ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee.* This sub-committee of the health committee has seven members, of whom three are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff.* The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council ; one of whom holds a University Degree, while the other possesses a Certificate in Social Studies.

The staff of the Occupation Centre consists of a supervisor, two assistant supervisors, and a cook. The supervisor and the two assistants have all attended refresher courses for staffs of occupation centres arranged by the National Association for Mental Health.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination.* The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the Local Health Authority's clinic at King's Park Road and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the Local Health Authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patients. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the Local Authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946 ;
Prevention, care and after-care.

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation. The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been 29.

Home Visiting. A few ex-servicemen, referred to the department by service hospitals, have been visited by the social worker. Where necessary, such cases have been advised to attend the out-patient clinic, or action has been taken under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

- (b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police and relatives of mentally ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the ambulance station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements during 1952 for the admission to hospital of 290 patients as follows :—

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts	242
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients	48

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas, some on liners, others in hospital ships. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

- (c) Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

(i) *Ascertainment.* Twenty-six new cases were ascertained during the year 1952. The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was 32 at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.* Seven patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 216 defectives were under statutory supervision and 94 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training.* This has been provided in the Occupation Centre at Cranbury Terrace. There are 48 places available ; 40 being occupied. Of these, 7 were filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from 5 to 60 years.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

GENERAL

(a) *Petitions.* During the year, petitions were presented to the Justices and Orders under the Acts obtained in respect of 16 patients.

Nine patients were classified as feeble-minded, four as imbeciles and three as idiots. These were dealt with as under :—

Addmitted to institutions :

Coldeast Hospital	.....	.....	.....	5 males
				6 females
Tatchbury Mount Hospital	.....	.....	.....	4 males
St. Teresa's, Dockenfield	.....	.....	.....	1 female

Seven male patients were dealt with by the courts under section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Acts. Of these 5 patients were committed to Tatchbury Mount Hospital, 1 to Coldeast Hospital and 1 to Farmfield Institution.

(b) *Discharges from Orders.* The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of ten male patients and two female patients.

During the year the following patients were transferred :— One female patient, Wimble Hall House, Crondall, to St. Lawrence Hospital, Caterham. One female patient from Magdalen Hospital London, to Coldeast Hospital, and three female patients were transferred from Coldeast Hospital to the following : Port Bredy Hospital, Bridport, Rampton Hospital, Retford, and Hortham Colony, Almondsbury. In addition to these, one male patient was transferred from Rampton Hospital, Retford to Coldeast Hospital.

The deaths of 7 patients occurred during 1952. Of these, 2 males and 1 female were patients of Coldeast Hospital, and 1 male a patient of Tatchbury Mount Hospital. Of the remaining patients, 1 female was under Statutory Supervision, 1 under Voluntary Supervision and the other under Guardianship.

STATITSTICAL SUMMARY

(i) *Number of Mental Defectives :*

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Under Guardianship (under Order)			
(under 16 years of age)	—	—	—
(aged 16 years and over)	4	3	7
(b) In “ places of safety ”	1	—	1
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)			
(under 16 years)	29	20	49
(16 years and over)	79	78	157
(d) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	—	—	—
Number of cases included in (a) to (d) above awaiting removal to an Institution	4	3	

					M.	F.	T.
(ii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives not at present "Subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of Voluntary Supervision is maintained :</i>							
(Under 16 years of age)					1	6	7
(Aged 16 years and over)					44	42	86
(iii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives Receiving Training :</i>							
(a) In day-training centres							
(under 16 years of age)					16	6	22
(aged 16 years and over)					4	7	11
(b) At home					—	—	—
TOTAL					20	13	33
(iv) <i>Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during the year :</i>							
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—							
Under Section 57 (3)					2	1	3
Under Section 57 (5) on leaving special schools					2	1	3
On leaving ordinary schools					2	2	4
(b) Other cases reported during 1952 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"					14	2	16
Total cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year					20	6	26
(c) Other cases reported during 1952 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable					—	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR					20	6	26

(v) *Disposal of cases reported during the year :*(a) *Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" :*

	M.	F.	T.
(i) Admitted to institutions (by Order)	9	7	16
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety"	—	—	—
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	7	3	10
(v) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—

(b) *Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with :*

(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	1	—	1
(ii) Found not to be defective	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
(iv) Action not yet taken	—	—	—

TOTAL	17	10	27
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(vi) *Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions under community care, including voluntary supervision or in "places of safety," on 1st January, 1952, who have ceased to be under community care or in "places of safety" during 1952*

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Ceased to be under care	—	—	—
(b) Died or removed from area	3	4	
TOTAL	3	4	

(vii) *Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority :*(a) *Number who have given birth to children during 1952 :*

(i) After marriage	—
(ii) While unmarried	2

	M.	F.
(b) Number who have married during 1952	4	3